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"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
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IN ASIA.

THE
Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,905—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY,—TUESDAY, MARCH 18, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA

Date of Sailing 3-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1913				
19th Mar.	†ARCADIA ...	7000	.....	...
22nd "	MANTUA ...	11000	.....	...
29th "	SALSETTE ...	6000	MEDINA	12500
5th Apl.	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
12th "	MOLDAVIA..	10000	.....	...
19th "	MALOJA	12500	.....	...
26th "	SALSETTE ...	6000	MONGOLIA.....	10000
3rd May	EGYPT	8000	.....	...
10th "	SALSETTE ...	6000	MACEDONIA ...	10500
17th "	PERSIA	5000	.....	...
24th "	SALSETTE ...	6000	MALWA	11000
31st "	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
7th June	SALSETTE ...	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
14th "	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
21st "	DELTA	8000	MOREA	11000
28th "	INDIA	8000	.....	...

All the above steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on the day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

† INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "ARCADIA", 7,000 tons will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 19th MARCH, 1913, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE.	RETURN.
	"A" rate. "B" rate.	"A" rate, "B" rate.
To Marseilles	Rs. 594 or Rs. 495	Rs. 891 or Rs. 742-8
To London	" 627 or " 528	" 940-8 or " 792

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on Wednesday, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and return tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information, apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.
Bombay

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. CO.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on 1913.
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st Apil
Semirami	3999	P. Pavisich	16th Apil
Gablonz	8000	G. Gillhuber	1st May
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th May
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st June

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

..Steamers.	Tons.	Captains. To sail about
F. Ferdinand	6046	P. A. Leva 28th Mar.
Austria	7588	D. Cosulich 28th Ap'l
China	6017	N. Giurovich 28th May
Persia	5895	G. Bartole 28th June

All the above steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

FIRST CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. .. Rs. 500
To Trieste or Venice and back " 750
To London via Trieste .. Rs. 579 to 644*
To London via Trieste and back " 579 to.. 1038*

SECOND CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. Rs. 350
To Trieste or Venice and back " 525
To London via Trieste .. " 429 to 449†
To London via Trieste and back " 683 to 723†

*Fares according to class of Railway.
†Fares according to route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. Rs. 450
To Trieste or Venice and back " 675
To London via Trieste .. " 529 to 594*
To London Trieste and back via " 833 to 963†

*Fares according to route and class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS. ELECTRIC FANS and lights are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and return tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothard's, Tauren, and other routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS.

are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nizionale de Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about
Persia ..	5895	G. Bartole	7th April. 1913.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to—

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S.N. Co.
52, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS.

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing Date	Time	Route via.
Kola	...1205	Thurs. 20th Mar.	9 a.m.	† C. M.
Lhasa	...2184	Friday 21st Mar.	‡ 6 a.m.	direct.
Linga	...2183	Mon. 24th Mar.	11 a.m.	*P.D. & C.M.

†Cutch Mandvie.
‡Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
*Porebunder, Dwarka, Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "Kola," 1,205 tons, on Thursday, 20th March, calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS. (Weekly.)

S. S. "Baroda," 3,172 tons, on Thursday, 20th March, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
*Palamcotta	3413	Thursday, 20th Mar.
†Lindula	3358	" 3rd April.
*Pentakota	3418	" 17th "
†Pundua	3305	" 1st May.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
†Calls at Lamu, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A Steamer on or about 22nd March.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.

Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
18th March, 1913.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES

(JOINT SERVICE.)

Approximate sailings from Bombay and Karachi for

MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL, &c

SPRING 1913.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay 1913.	Leave Karachi 1913.
City of Athens ..	5594	..	19 Mar
City of Marseilles ..	8800	..	5 April
City of Vienna ..	4672	9 April	..
*City of Lahore ..	6875	16 "	14 "
City of Benares ..	8973	..	23 "
†City of Agra ..	4808	4 May	..
*City of Birmingham	7475	7 May	5 May
*City of Sparta	5415	17 "	15 "
City of Manchester ..	5551	"	15 "
City of York	7810	..	31 "
Trafford Hall	5321	..	12 June
City of London ..	9000	..	19 July

*Calling at Bombay for PASSENGERS ONLY.
†These are "B" class steamers.
Through booking in connection with Nord deutscher Lloyd and Cunard Lines.

NAMES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return
Marseilles ..	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles..	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool ..	605	957	462	704

Most of the large Passenger Steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced stewardess, except "B" class

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE, except "B" class.

The fares advertised include Free passage by the B.I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice versa.

For passages and full particulars apply to—

Bombay: Messrs. Edward Bates & Sons Agency, KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

GOSSAGE'S SOAPS
Empress Pale
AND
Housewife's Friend
Fine Household Soaps
Can be obtained everywhere
GOSSAGE'S SOAPS.

SHIPPING

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE).
BOMBAY TO EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

THE following steamers will SAIL:—

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To Sail about
Kanzler	3000	Schaff	3rd April 1913
Praesident	3310	Schutt	17th April 1913
Markgraf	3680	Kasch	3rd May 1913

Taking passengers and cargo for SEYCHELLES, LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, DURBAN and CAPE.

For rates and particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & CO.,
Agents.
24, Meadow Street, Bombay, 8th Mar. 1913.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,650,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
88, Bishopsgate London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Armitsar	Hongkong	New York
Bangckok	Iloilo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Puket
Bombay	Karachi	Rangoon
Calcutta	Klang	Saigon
Canton	Kobe	Seremban
Cobu	Kuala	Shanghai
Colombo	Lumpur	Singapore
Delhi	Madras	Sourabaya
Foochow	Malacca	Thaiping
Hamburg	Manila	Tienstin
Hankow	Medan	Yokohama

Correspondents in all the principal cities of the world.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS RECEIVED on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security, and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Office Hours, 10.30 to a.m. 4 p.m.
SATURDAY, 10.30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

JOHN GRIEG,
Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £1,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 950,000

HEAD OFFICE:—
26. BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombassa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Armitsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased and collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchases and sale of Government Securities and Stocks, and Shares and receive same for custody, realising Interest and Dividend when due.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities.

Post Box No. 441. RALPH KIDD,
BOMBAY. Acting Manager.

Allahabad Bank, Ltd.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL..... Rs. 40,00,000
CAPITAL (paid up) " 25,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in GOVT. PAPER)... " 36,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ALLAHABAD

BRANCHES:—At Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, Bareilly, Jhansi, Nagpore, Jubbulpore, Nainital, and Meerut.

SUB-AGENCIES:—Amritsar, Benares, Chandousi, Hathras, Moradabad, and Sitapur.

Fixed Deposit, Current and Savings Bank Accounts opened on terms which can be ascertained.

Banking Business of every description transacted.

Copy of Rules may be had on application.

H. H. WHITE,
Agent,
Bombay Branch.
101, Hornby Road.

BANKS.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE.
9, Crosby Square, London, E.C.

BRANCHES AT
Bombay, Calcutta, and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £1,000,000
PAID UP ..... £ 400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—
The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI, Esq. (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C.M.G (Messrs. Brown, Dshiply & Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. HASKELL, Esq. (Messrs. E D. Sassoon & Co.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart.
A. J. RAYMOND., Esq.
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Rd., and Churchgate St.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE PURCHASED, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken. The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

COX & CO., BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £400,000
RESERVE £50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS RD., LONDON.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Muree, and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.

ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.

INSURANCE of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application.

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP .... " 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at HOMJEE STREET, where a complete electric installation supplies the motive power for working of the machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The management is therefore able to offer constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability for Proprietors $15,000,00
Silver Reserve Fund $17,200,000
Gold Reserve Fund ..... $ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipok	Johore
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Singapore
Canton	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taipeh
Foochow	Manila	Tienstin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Taingtau
Hangkow	New York	Yokohama
Harbin	Pekin	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	
	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
Carlton House. Outram Road, Bombay.

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

Capital authorised	Rbls.	55,000,000
„do. subscribed	„	45,000,000
		100,000,000
		=say £4,745,000
„ subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Govt. Kouping Taels.		3,500,000
		=say £ 455,000
Reserve Funds	Rbls.	23,300,000
		=say £2,455,000
		£7,655,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ST. PETERSBURG.
LONDON OFFICE:—64, Old Broad Street. London, E. C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Askabad	Hankow	Paris
Bakou	Harbin	Peking
Batoum	Hongkong	Samarkand
Bokara	Karachi	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Tienstin
Calcutta	Moscow	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Newchang	Yokohama
Colombo	Odessa	

And numerous other branches throughout Russia and Siberia.

Current Accounts and interest allowed thereon at 2½ per cent. per annum on balances up to 1 lac; above that by special arrangement. Fixed deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security, and all descriptions of Banking business traansacted.

G. B. ADAMSON.
Manager

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL „ 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS..... „ 18,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKAHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antang-Hsion	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Pekin
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur.)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Lioysang	Tilhling
Lomdon	Tienstin
Lyons	Tokyo
Los Angeles, Cal, U.S.A.	Harbin (North Manchuria

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

N. IGARASHI
Manager.
Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

(ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

CAPITAL AUTHORISED .....Rs. 20,00,000
CAPITAL ISSUED .....Rs. 15,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP .....Rs. 9,71,432
RESERVE FUND (in Govt. Papers) Rs. 9,25,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

BRANCHES—

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D.I. Khan, Ferozpore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Peshawar Cantt, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANKS DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out-stations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to

SRI RAM, B.A.
Manager.
Bombay, 89, Apollo Street

PASTIME
FOR THE
EASTER HOLIDAYS.
'We should make a serious study of a pastime'
ALEXANDER THE GREAT.

A HOLIDAY maker in India in the absence of other recreation invariably decides to make the exercise of walking a prominent feature during the few days of careless relaxation from the closeness of the principal business of his life, and which he recognises as necessary to whip into life a sluggish liver, incidentally to improve his billious complexion due to sedentary occupation and to fit him generally to go through another period of physical inactivity in an office chair. Walking is known as the best exercise possible, and a walk daily of 5 miles is what we are advised to do by our physician. How many, however, can attain to this standard in this country, particularly when walking becomes a self-imposed task? It becomes an aimless shambling without a purpose, but if there is a set object of pleasure in view such as photography offers during one's rambles, the companionship of any one of the sizes offered by us of the

GOERZ TENAX CAMERAS

would make a sportive diversion. Recollections and impressions are stored up in our brain cells and they are capable of being reproduced in the mind's eye whenever desired; memories not required to be resuscitated are put out of court, because the contact between these and the storage cells have been removed, but pictures that are stored in the brain cells cannot be seen by others, so the nearest approach in the way of a visible substitute of such recollections are the results produced by the Camera obscura. Even the use of the

PRISM BINOCULARS

manufactured by C. P. GOERZ and EMILE BUSCH will also provide in holiday excursions, occupation and intelligent interest in the panoramas that could be disclosed. Nature's panoramas representing bird's eye scenes so extended as to be impossible to the naked-eye and which on the summit of a hill, north, south, east and west may be made to pass before you in one great grand picture.

LISTS ON APPLICATION TO

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR
GOERZ CAMERAS AND BINOCULARS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

EASTER EGGS.

IT is wonderful to find how closely our own days are linked by language, legend, and customs to past ages. The students of folklore have discovered that many of the stories which fascinated our own child-minds have their origin in primitive days, and customs that we may have imagined to be comparatively modern, date back to hoary antiquity.

So with our customs: we practise many of them without thought of their immense antiquity. For example, the practice of giving "Easter Eggs" to our friends—who would suppose that it takes us back to the days of Abraham, back to the very childhood of religion and history to the ancient Persians among whom Zoroaster founded that singularly noble religion whose sacred Scriptures are the Zend Avesta. He taught men to believe in two great dieties, Ormuzd the good and beneficent God, perpetually at strife with Ahriman, the evil-power, for supremacy, and each striving to obtain undisputed possession of the great world-egg, which was further believed to have been "hatched" or created at the time of the year corresponding with our Easter.

As happened to many other practices of the ancient world, Christianity took over the egg-giving custom, and invested it with a new meaning; the egg became a symbol of the resurrection, because of the way in which life springs from its apparently dead substance. Then arose a practice of staining the egg red to commemorate the blood of Christ, and the custom became closely identified with the Easter or Paschal feast, while little by little the Easter eggs became the object of decorative art.

The natural egg is now, however, largely displaced for the purposes of this ancient custom by artificial devices, chief among which must be reckoned those dainty substitutes in CHOCOLATE specially made by MONGINI BROTHERS, who have also imported a large assortment of EASTER EGGS in dainty baskets, SATIN EGGS, WOODEN EGGS and CADBURY'S CHOCOLATE EGGS at prices ranging from

Annas 12 per dozen to Rs. 5 each

MONGINI BROTHERS.
Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE, the best obtainable.
PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.
ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.
MACCARONI, VERMICELLI, and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.
EGGS MACCARONI, (a speciality) prepared with Eggs.
HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.
WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and Italy.
ALMONDS and WALNUTS (Italian) in soft shell; MALAGA RAISINS, and DESSERT SMYRNA FIGS in boxes; and ITALIAN HAZELNUTS.
SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.
Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (purely Grape Wine) in great demand.

'THAT LITTLE TOUCH OF FEVER
will become chronic if you neglect it. Stop it at once by taking
BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS.
Price Re. 1 each.
BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS
For pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc., Rs. 1-8 each.
BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER
is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs, Ans. 4 each.
BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT
cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch, etc., etc., in a day, Ans. 4 each.
OF ALL DEALERS, OR OF
DR. H. L. BATLIWALA, J. P.,
WORLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED, on FRIDAY, SATURDAY, and MONDAY, the 21st, 22nd, and 24th instant, being Public Holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

NOTICE.

THE BOMBAY DYEING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders, held this day, a DIVIDEND, at the Rate of Rs. 30 (Rupees Thirty) per Share was sanctioned, being payable on or after WEDNESDAY, the 26th March, 1913, to those Shareholders whose names appear on the Register of the Company, on 4th March, 1913.

Dividend Warrants will be issued on production of the Share Certificates at the Company's Registered Office, at 'Forbes' Building, Home Street, Fort, Bombay.

By Order of the Board,
NOWROSJEE WADIA & SONS,
Agents,
The Bombay Dyeing & Mfg. Co., Ld.,
Forbes' Building, Home Street, Fort,
Bombay, 4th March, 1913.

THE TEXTILE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders held this day, a DIVIDEND, at the Rate of Rs. 60 (Rupees Sixty) per Share was sanctioned, being payable on or after WEDNESDAY, the 26th March, 1913, to those Shareholders whose names appear on the Register of the Company, on 4th March, 1913.

Dividend Warrants will be issued on production of the Share Certificates at the Company's Registered Office, at Forbes' Building, Home Street, Fort, Bombay.

By Order of the Board,
NOWROSJEE WADIA & SONS,
Agents,
The Textile Manufacturing Co., Ltd.
Bombay, 4th March, 1913.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Stationery, Bombay, on the 28th March, 1913, for the SUPPLY during the three official years, ending 31st March, 1916, of MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES of Stationery and Drawing Materials, of which samples available, can be seen, on application, at the Superintendent's Office, Town Hall, where forms of Tender also can be obtained and the form of agreement can be seen.

2. Each Tender must be marked "Tender for the supply of Miscellaneous Articles of Stationery and Drawing Materials" and must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 50, (Fifty), which will be forfeited in the event of delay or evasion on the part of the Tenderer, in executing the agreement. A deposit of Rs. 500 (Five hundred) will also be required from the person whose Tender is accepted for the due performance of the contract.

3. The Undersigned will have no objection to accept Port Trust or Municipal Bonds, as security deposit.

4. The Superintendent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

BALKRISHNA WASSOODEW PANDOORANG,
Assistant Superintendent of Stationery.
Town Hall, Bombay, 15th March, 1913.

THE NEW CITY OF BOMBAY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the New City of Bombay Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the Company's Registered Office No. 42-48, Church Gate Street, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 18th March, 1913, at 3-30 P.M., (S.T.), to transact the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1912.
2. To sanction payment of a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of Mr. R. Paterson Brown, as a Director, made by the Directors to fill up a vacancy.
4. To appoint a Director in place of one, who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration.
6. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Tuesday, the 18th March, to Tuesday, the 1st April, 1913, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
BRADBURY & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 25th February, 1913.

HOUSE, Bazaar and Dhobie Account Book for 12 months, with Servants Diary Wages Table, Reciper, Instructions, and Will Form by G. L. CHARD, 6th edition, revised. Price Rs. 1-8. No. 5 dept. A. and N. Co-operative Society Ld., Bombay.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & CO., BOMBAY.
AGENTS AT DELHI.
KING, KING & Co., 1, Kashmir Gate.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes :—

9¼ inch by 4½ inch...Rs. 1 per hundred*
9¼ inch by 4½ inch...As. 14 per „ *
*If printed on flap there will be an additional charger Rs. 3 per 1,000.

6 13-16 inch by 3½ inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*
* If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

DEWJEE CANJEE & CO., Beds, Library, Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest designs, made and supplied.—Chuckle, No. 6

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

WEEK-END EXPRESS TRAINS BETWEEN VICTORIA TERMINUS AND LONAVLA.

ON account of EASTER HOLIDAYS, a DOWN WEEK-END EXPRESS TRAIN will run from Bombay to Lonavla, on THURSDAY, the 20th March, and an Up Express Train from Lonavla to Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 25th March, 1913.

Subsequently and until further notice, the Down Week-End Express Train will run from Bombay to Lonavla EVERY SATURDAY, and the Up Week-End Express will run from Lonavla to Bombay every MONDAY, unless otherwise notified.

DOWN TRAIN.

Bombay.....	D. 14-20		
Neral.....	A. 15-54	to Matheran	16-35
	D. 15-58	from „	15-17
Khandala.....	A. 17- 9		
	D. 17•13		
Lonavla.....	A. 17-21		

UP TRAIN.

Lonavla.....	D. 7-45		
Khandala.....	A. 7-53		
	D. 7-58		
Neral.....	A. 9- 5	to Matheran	10-15
	D. 9-14	from „	8-57
Bombay.....	A. 10-44		

The Up Train from Matheran to Neral on TUESDAY, the 25th March, 1913, will run to the Monday Timings, leaving Matheran, at 7-25, and arriving Neral, at 8-57, to connect with the Up Lonavla Express Train.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 14th March, 1913.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDER FOR 50" DIAMETER CAST IRON PIPES, &c.

TENDERS are invited for—

(1). Supplying 2,175 Cast Iron Pipes 50" diameter 12 feet long by 1" thick.
Supplying 5,750 Cast Iron Pipes 50" diameter 12 feet long by 1" thick, and
Supplying 475 Cast Iron Pipes 48" diameter 12 feet long by 1" thick
together with about 100 tons of Special Castings delivered C.I.F., Bombay.

(2) Alternative Tenders are invited for supplying and laying these pipes above ground along a prepared embankment beween Nevada and Ghatkoper.

Tenders in sealed envelopes endorsed "50" Cast Iron Pipes" addressed to the Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, will be received by the Chief Accountant up to 1 P.M., (Bombay Time), on 25th March, 1913.

Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 7,000, which will be returned, if the Tender is not accepted.

The Corporation do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Particulars of the work may be obtained from the Undersigned.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
H. J. T. SMITH, A.M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E.,
Hydraulic Engineer.
Municipal Offices, Bombay,
17th March, 1913.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.
RATES. (Cash Only.) Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge, Re. 1.
REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

PLATE POWDER.—Preserve your silver and electroplated ware by using the BATTLE-AXE PLATE POWDER. The finest preparation for producing a beautiful and lasting polish upon all articles of silver and electroplate. It contains no poison. We use it ourselves to make our stock of silver and plate to look always bright and fresh. PRICE ANNAS 8 PER TIN ONLY. MARKCS & Co., Ltd., JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Garttan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, Homjee Street, Fort.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" when available, are supplied at the following special prices: If of a date over one and within 3 months, eight annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee a copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special terms for contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette Electric Press.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes—9½ inch by 4½ inch, Rupee 1 per hundred. 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 12 per hundred (if printed on flap there will be an extra charge of Rs. 3 per thousand.) 6 ½ inch by 3½ inch Rupees 2½ per thousand,(if printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.)

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs 10. Apply to Box No. 419, care of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BRASSO
The Finest Polish
FOR
all metal works is
BRASSO
Stocked in all Bazars.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.
CAPT. LEOPOLD McLAGLEN.
The Jiu-Jitsu Champion of the World Presents
THE MOST WONDERFUL WOMAN IN THE WORLD.
SENSATIONAL & EXPENSIVE ENGAGEMENT.
TO-NIGHT,
AT
THE EXCELSIOR,
ANNIE ABBOTT,
THE LITTLE GEORGIA MAGNET.
The Woman, with the mysterious power, who only weighs seven stone, and yet can resist the combined strength of ten men, offers the following Challenges :—
Rs. 500 will be paid to any man who can lift Miss ABBOTT off the stage, whilst she has a flesh contact on them.
Rs. 500 will be paid to any Tug-of-War Team that can break the grip of her subject, while she has a flesh contact upon him.
The Royal Garrison Artillery, (Colaba), have accepted this last Challenge for TO-NIGHT, 10 P.M.
The Greatest Phenomenon since the Christian Era.
What is the mighty force that has baffled the Scientific World.
COME AND SEE
AT
THE EXCELSIOR,
TWICE NIGHTLY,
6-30 to 8, and 10 to 11-30.
Our Film Pictures are :—
A COMEDY IN A CUPBOARD,
BOBBIE ! BOBBIE !!
UNDER STARS AND STRIPES.
SISTER'S LOVE.
PATHE'S ANIMATED GAZETTE.

CINEMA DE LUXE,
GAIETY THEATRE.
6-30 TWICE NIGHTLY 10
MOST BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF OUR OLD FAVOURITES
THE MALAGAS.
THE WHIRLWIND DANCERS
DALY AND RAY,
COMEDY DUO.
OUR "CINEMA" PICTURES ARE ALL "EXTRA SPECIAL".
FOR LOVE IS LIFE,
A MOST STIRRING DRAMA.
CARNIVAL AT NICE, 1913.
BOBBY AND HIS WOW-BOW.
PATHE'S GAZETTE.
DO NOT MISS THIS WEEK'S SHOW
NO ADVANCE IN PRICES.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
BOMBAY AMATEURS
with play
JACK STRAW.
Farce in 3 Acts
BY
SOMERSET MOUGHANS
ON MARCH 27, 28, 29.
Prices—Rs. 5, 3, 2, and 1.
Plan at S. ROSE & Co.

MAIDANIA.
GRAND GALA WEEK,
TO-DAY ! TO-DAY ! !
AND
WEDNESDAY, 19TH MARCH,
Skating 8 a. m., to 10 a. m.; 6-30 p. m. to 8 p. m.; and 9-30 p. m. to 11-30 p. m.
THE PIPERS AND DRUMMERS OF THE CAMERON HIGHLANDERS
IN SCOTCH DANCES,
MARCHES AND SELECTIONS, Etc.,
At 9-30 P. M. Sharp, EVERY EVENING.
THURSDAY, 20TH MARCH,
SKATING CLUB
SESSION.
6-30 to 8 P. M.,
Cinderalla Dance & The Cameron Highlanders,
At 9-30 P. M.
MILITARY BAND IN ATTENDANCE.
Admission to Garden, Re. 1.
GOOD FRIDAY, 21st March,
GRAND COUPON DAY,
An 8 anna Coupon entitles the holder to admission to Maidania, Circus, and all Side Shows.
THE CAMERON HIGHLANDERS AND GENERAL SKATING,
At 9-30 P. M.
Admission to Garden, Annas 8.
Easter Saturday, 22nd March,
At 9-30 P. M.,
GRAND MASQUE BALL.
MILITARY BAND IN ATTENDANCE.
Farewell Performance of the
CAMERON HIGHLANDERS.
Foursome and Eightsome Reel, Sword Dances and Flings.
SPECIAL SUPPERS TO ORDER.
ADMISSION TO GARDEN, Re. 1.
N.B.—Special Scotch Dinners will be served every night, during this week.

V. MOOSA and Co., Money School Edge Kalbadevi, are everywhere famous for their HIGH CLASS TAILORING of the latest fashion, and very moderate prices for all sorts of cloths, collars, ties, etc.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE,
SANDHURST ROAD, GIRGAUM.
MANAGER.....NORMAN BARRINGTON.
TUESDAY, 18th Mar. WEDNESDAY, 19th Mar. THURSDAY, 20th Mar.
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
PROGRAMME.
1. MAZDIE.....(The Egyptian Wizard).
2. PICTURE.....Smakers Competition (Comic).
3. PICTURE.....The Bet (Comic).
4. PICTURE.....Lucias Broken Romance (Drama).
5. PICTURE.....Her Birthday (Comic).
6. PICTURE.....Magic Fife.
7. PICTURE.....Her Grandfather (Comedy).
8. PICTURE.....Betty minds the house (Comic).
PRICES AS USUAL.

	TIME.
FIRST SHOW	7 to 8-30 P.M.
SECOND SHOW	9 to 10-30 „
THIRD SHOW	11 to 12-30 „

LOOK OUT FOR
OUR GRAND EASTER FILM.
FROM THE MANAGER TO THE CROSS.

AMERICA-INDIA THEATRE.
CHARNI ROAD.
TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT.
ZIGOMAR
THE MASTER CRIMINAL. THE KING OF CRACKSMEN.
In a New Series of Thrilling Adventures.
THE MOST SENSATIONAL FILM SHOWN IN BOMBAY,
SEE
THE RESURRECTION OF ZIGOMAR
THE BURGLING ELEPHANT.
THE WAR IN THE AIR, &c., &c., &c.
1½ HOUR'S PROGRAMME.
6-30 to 8, 8-30 to 10, and 10-15 to 11-45 P. M.
PRIZE SHOW ON SUNDAY—5-30 P.M.

INSURANCES.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1825.

CLAIMS PAID.....	£29,500,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	13,000,000
ANNUAL REVENUE.....	1,550,000
BONUS DECLARED.....	8,170,000

A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1½ per cent. (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS at English Rates, CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS and EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES with return of all premiums in the event of child's death.

For full information, apply to
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1874.
FUNDS OVER
RS. 4,00,00,000
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.
For Prospectus, containing all particulars apply
R. PATERSON BROWN,
MANAGER.
Oriental Building, Bombay.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.
BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary.
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation or Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.
Apply the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.
They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WE SEND YOU FREE
A SAMPLE COPY OF
INDUSTRY.
A monthly Journal Handicrafts and Commerce containing useful and practical hints for preparing household necessities, starting of small mechanical industries, etc., etc.
New features, including illustrations, added in the second year.
Royal Ed. Rs. 2. People's Ed. Rs. 1-3.
For Readers—
Interesting Throughout.
For Advertisers—
Absolutely sure medium.
For free sample copy and revised Adv. rates Please write to the MANAGER, "INDUSTRY," Shambazar, Calcutta.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Discount Rate.
Yearly	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly	„ 11 0
Quarterly	„ 6 0
Monthly...	„ 2 0
SINGLE COPY...	... ONE ANNA.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly	Rs. 26 0
Half-yearly	„ 13 8
Quaterly...	„ 7 0
Monthly...	„ 2 8
SINGLE COPY ...	... TWO ANNAS.

N. B.—To obtain the benefit of the discount rate, payment must always be made in advance.
For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette."
See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.
For Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required, Change of Residence, and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ...	„ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must, in all cases, be made in advance.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

Frst Insertion ...	Rs. 6-0 per Inch.
Second Insertion ...	„ 3-8 do.
Third Insertion ...	„ 3-0 do.
Fourth Insertion ...	„ 2-8 do.
Fifth and upwards..	„ 2-0 do.
Minimum charge ...	6-0 do.

In the Native Languages, double the above rates.
For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for any length of time, special contracts are made.
AMUSEMENT COLUMN.
For insertions in the amusement Column ... ... Rs. 1½ Per Inch.

WANTED.

WANTED.—12 GOOD JOBBING COMPOSITORS, required at once. Must be able to read English. Good salary to the right men. Apply to the MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette," Homji Street, Fort.

WANTED.—European or Eurasian. ADVERTISEMENT CANVASSER, Lady or Gentleman. One influential preferred. Also good JOB COMPOSITORS, for English, Marathi and Gujerati, and DISTRIBUTER, who understands imposing work. Apply personally between 6 to 7 P.M.
CROWN ELECTRIC WORKS,
Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

WANTED—A BOOT CUTTER.
EUROPEAN WANTED, for Mofussil Station. Apply, stating Experience and Salary required, to Box No. 888, care of this Paper.

WANTED.
WANTED.—An experienced HEADMISTRESS, for a Girls' Middle School, Rajkot State. Apply to HAZUR COURT, stating qualifications and salary. One with experience of teaching in cullinary arts, hygiene, nursing and sewing will be preferred.

WANTED.—By Englishman, FURNISHED BUNGALOW or FLAT, on Woodhouse Road or Colaba. Apply Box No. 921, care of this Paper.

WANTED.—One Englishman to share a Flat, at Apollo Bunder. Apply Box No. 922, care of this Paper.

WANTED to advance immediately, Rs. 30 to 40 thousand on property, reasonable interest, brokers need not apply, write to Box No. 923, care of this Paper.

EUROPEAN COUPLE REQUIRE small FURNISHED FLAT, near the Band Stand or Apollo Bunder, for a long period. Apply Box No. 924, care of this Paper.

IMMEDIATELY REQUIRED 20 BOYS FOR SALE of Newspapers. Apply MANAGER "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—An Honest and Experienced BILL COLLECTOR, who can give a security of Rs. 500. Apply, with copies of certificates, MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette," Homjee Street.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—AN EMPIRE CINEMATOGRAPH MACHINE No. 3 with lime light apparatus complete in working order. Gwyer jet, 15,500 feet films, spare parts to every part of the Machine, spare lenses, operating house new—never unpacked from crate. 200 folding Shisan Wood Chairs, 33 Folding Wooden Benches, 200 lbs. oxygen cakes for immediate gas use. The Machine is packed nicely in a wooden box which can be used as a stand. The films are of a varied assortment, and in practically new condition. 14 spools—film winders and rewinders—film mender, etc., etc. A real bargain for any prospective traveller.
The whole outfit complete Rs. 4,500. No offers.
Apply :—NORMAN BARRINGTON,
Olympia Picture Palace,
Bombay.

FOR SALE.—An EXCELLENT PROPERTY, situated near Colaba Causeway, suitable for office as well as residential purposes. For particulars apply to Box No. 919, care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—A HANDSOME BROUGHAM, nearly new with Rubber Tyres, everything in order; also a thorough bred WALER. Owner going home; a reasonable price will be accepted. Apply Box No. 920, care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—UPRIGHT GRAND PIANO by Collard and Collard of London. In first rate condition. Price Rs. 345. Apply to Box No. 405, care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—A quantity of Furniture, including chairs, tables, curtains, almyrahs, dressing table, and beds, &c. Apply to Box No. 406, care of "Bombay Gazette."

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—FURNISHED BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill, overlooking sea, fitted with up to date requirements. Apply Box No. 926, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—A Big BUNGALOW, on Neapean Sea Road, open on all sides. Apply Box No. 925, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, a FLAT, on the Cooperage, 4 Rooms, a Bath Room, Servants Quarters, etc., and fitted with Electric Light, Fans, etc. Apply Box No. 927, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET ON THE COOPERAGE.
THE Cooperage nearly opposite the Bandstand TO LET, to English married couple as paying guests. Nicely Furnished Bedroom with Verandah, with over-head Fan and Electric Light. Private Bathroom, Shower, and W.C. Use of Dining-room, etc. Overlooking sea and improvement Trust Gardens. Telephone installation. Good English Table on the English principle. Terms moderate. Apply Box 460, care of "Bombay Gazette."

THE REARING OF CHILDREN.
A Lecture delivered
BY
LT.-COL. COLLIE, I. M. S.
PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE ½ ANNA
To be had from the "Bombay Gazette."

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable Landed Property, at Parsee Bazar and Borah Bazar Street, Fort.
In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.
O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 641 of 1911.
Hormusji Framji Manekshahna...Plaintiff
Vs.
Nasarwanji Bomanji Panthaki, and others .....Defendants.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., Receiver in Suit No. 641 of 1911, (Hormusji Framji Manekshahna vs. Nasarwanji B. Panthaki and others), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 18th March, at 4-30 p. m., (S. T.), the following landed property, on the premises :—

Particulars.—All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent tenure with tenements or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Parsee Bazaar Street, in the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring 313 4-9 square yards or thereabouts and is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 431, 432, New No. 5469, Old Survey No. 808, New Survey No. 9189, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "A" Ward No. 2286, and Street No. 190, and is bounded as follows :—That is to say on the North by the property of the late Mr. Ruttonji Pestonji Vandri, on the South by the house belonging to the Shravak temple, known as Apasara, on the East by the Borah Bazar Street, and West by Sweeper's passage.

For further particulars and printed conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Raghavayya Naginds and Co., Attorneys for the Receiver, at their office in Medows Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR COLLECTORS OF OLD CURIOS.

AUCTION SALE of Old Curios, such as Old China, Old Brass, Indian and Persian Carpets, Old Bronze, and Old Arms, etc.

On TUESDAY, the 25th instant, and the following day at 2-30 P.M., each day, Messrs. CRAWFORD Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Esplanade Road, Fort, next to Paper Currency Office, the entire stock in trade of a Benares merchant to close partnership account, a very large and choice collection of old China, old bronze and brass carved blackwood furniture, Indian and Persian Carpets, sandlewood boxes, brassware, ivory, old and new embroideries, shawls, old Indian pictures, silverware, old brass deities, Tibetan deities, Jade and cloisonne curios, old arms, and daggers, etc.

The above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 18th March, 1913.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will, TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of March, 1913, at 2-30 p. m., (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, the following :—

By order of the concerned :—
4 bales each contaning 18 pieces stripped Meltan cloth, 50 yards piece double width.
On account of the shippers—
60 pieces cashmere, Scotch tweed, flannel coating, etc., 3 to 12 yds. piece double width.
62 pieces Italian cloth different colours, 50 to 60 yards piece.
On account of the makers—
3 Chinese rickshaws highly polished bent wood body and mud-guards leather lined solid rubber-tyred and water proof hood.
4 Chinese rickshaws superior quality, plated rims, spokes, axles and springs, welded body, bent wood mud-guards and inlaid staffs, and solid rubber-tyres.

SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 18th March, 1913.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No 8', HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of about 800 Full Pressed Bales of High Class Stapled Cotton.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by public auction on THURSDAY, the 20th inst., at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), at Arthar Bunder, near the Fort Press, on account of the Insurance offices concerned.

About 800 full pressed bales of fine stapled cotton, slightly damaged by fire and water belonging to Messrs. Mitsui Busan Keisha, specially selected and purchased by their own representatives.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.
Bombay, 18th March, 1913.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF SUGAR.

Under instructions from the mortgagees in possession and on account and risk of Cursondas Luxmidas, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 p.m., (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at the Godown No. 283-293, situate at Janjikar Street, where the said goods are stored:—

271 bags of Java sugar.
582 bags of Mauritius sugar.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Undersigned.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

GRAND AUCTION SALE of the remaining very Rare Artistic Pictures, old Vases, Sevres, Bronzes, old Curios, etc., by eminent French Artists never before been exhibited in Bombay.

Under instructions from the Director of the Exhibition of Pictures, Sevres and Bronzes, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 20th inst., at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at Waterloo Mansion, next to Messrs. Stanley Humphrey & Co., opposite the Royal Museum, Fort, a very large rare collection of remarkable Works of Art, consisting of very rare Artistic pictures, old vases, sevres, and Bronzes, etc.

The above will be on view from To-morrow.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 18th March, 1913.

Digitized by financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on the 29 June, 2017

B. O. C.

B. O. C. KEROSINES

Waterlily 150°F.—Firefly 125°F.—Chukker 125°F.—Victoria 125°F.

LUBRICANTS. Fuel & Cylinder Oils. WAX. CANDLES.

B. O. C.

PETROL. MOTOR OILS A. & B. Motor Grease.

BURMAH OIL Co., Ld.

Agents: SHAW WALLACE & Co.,

CALCUTTA—BOMBAY—MADRAS—KARACHI.

Messrs. BULLOCH BROS. & Co., Ltd., CHITTAGONG.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B I S N Co's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain W C Morrison, arrived in Bombay harbour on Sunday evening from Busreh, 8th instant, via Karachi etc. with a general cargo and 16 saloon and 386 deck passengers.

The steamer Schildburn, 3,186 tons, Captain D Prabot arrived in harbour on Sunday evening from New York, 31st January via Hodeida and Aden with a general cargo.

The steamer Ocean, 2,460 tons, Captain T L Christeansen, arrived in harbour on Monday from Calcutta, 6th March with a cargo of coal

The steamer Romera, 3,988 tons, Captain R Burns, arrived in harbour on Monday from Newport, February 1st via Manchester and Birkenhead, with a general cargo.

The German East Africa Line steamer Markgraf, 2,325 tons, Captain L Kusch, sailed on Monday for Durban, via Mormugoa, with a general cargo and 22 saloon and 250 deck passengers.

The steamer Shwedagon, 1,999 tons, Captain L W Creagh, sailed on Monday for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

The steamer African Monarch, 2,592 tons, Captain F C Dakers, sailed on Monday for Rangoon with ballast.

The steamer Kineraig, 2,382 tons, Captain A G Reid, sailed on Monday for Calcutta via Cochin with the same bottom cargo.

The B I S N Co's steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain R S Butler, sailed on Monday for Karachi, via coast ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

The Hansa Line steamer Stratheek, 2,802 tons, Captain Delle Phee, arrived in Bombay harbour on Monday from Hamburgh February 5th with a general cargo and explosives.

MEN-OF-WAR AND R. I. M. VESSELS.

H M S Highflyer....Capt R A Nugento ..... R N Flagship
H M S Philomel..... Comdr Ballard ..... R Navy
H M S Sphinx..... Comdr Geo J Todd ..... Spl Scr St
R I M S Minto..... Comdr G H Finnis ..... R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—MAR. 17.

Cape Oriegal .. 3136 McDonald...T M and Co
Clan Forbes..... 3109 Pecket ..... J F & Co
Faris..... 757 Coates ..... Arab Steamers
Lugan Maru.. 2968 Yannamati ...K N and Co
Marmaris..... Comdr Muhlis ..... Turkish G Boat
Mantua..... 5905..... Vibert..... P. & O. Co
Noor-el-Bahr..... 212 Mahomed ..... Nacoda
Riverdale..... 272 Mackenel ..... T M & Co
Shah Jehan..... 698 Nacoda ..... Nacoda
Kola .....510 Elton...Repairing...M M & Co
Obra..... 3521 Fenwick ...M M and Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—MAR. 17.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Himalaya	3700	Evans	Calcutta	24-3	P and O Co
Ischia	2,481	Belsito	Kobe	19-3	R Line
D&E Crown of Castile	2827	McKilloys	Genoa	21-3	K Nixon & Co
K Sanuki Maru	3769	Richards	Kobe		N Y Kaisha
M Fairport	2433	Greig	Antwerp		W & A G & Co
N Teresa oceame	3 26	Coasa Co	J M & Co		
O Dumra	762	Morrison	Busreh	27-3	M and Co
Ocean	2460	Christiansen			W and A G and Co
Q Westburn	3727	Stege	Bonccau		S Smidt and Co
Romera	3988	Burns	J Finlay and Co		
Strathesk		McPhee			W and A G and Co
Schildturm	3186	Vrobst	W and A G and Co		

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Abara	2709	Rutledge			W and AG and Co
2 Olympia	3269	Kincaird	L'pool	23-3	W & A G & Co
4 Beachey	2997	Turner	Kobe	25-3	T M & Co
5 Palamcotta	2507	Stockwell			M M & Co
6 Lindaniels	3125	Muller			W & A G & Co
7 Cleopatra	2129	Chemisch			A L S N Co
8 Patagonia	2653	Davies	Marseilles		K N & Co
9 City of Marseilles	3280	Dawse	L'pool	20-3	K Nixon & Co
10&11 Arcadia	3513	Fatcham	London	on	
10&11 Devanha	4785	Hickey	P and O S N Co		
16 Rage	2296	Gordon	1913 P & O Co		T M & Co

H W P D

Ponani	552	Dawood	Bo S N Co
Indravati	573	Ismail	Bo S N Co

ARRIVALS

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
16	Dumra	Morrison	Busreh, M S
	Schildturm	Probst	Newyork, J 31
17	Ocean	Christiansen	Calcutta, M 6
	Romera	Burns	Newport, F 1
	Strathesk	McPhee	Hamburg, F 5

DEPARTURES.

Mar	Vessels	Commanders.	Destination.
17	Markgraf	Kusch	Durban etc.
	Shwedagon	Creagh	Rangoon
	African Monarch	Dakers	Rangoon
	Kumeraig	Reid	Calcutta
	Singa	Butler	Karachi etc.

The following vessels began to load on Monday :—

Steamer Abara, for Kobe etc.
" Cleopatra, for Trieste etc.
" Devanha, for Shanghai etc.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The Ellerman Line steamer 'City of Glasgow' sailed from Port Said homeward bound on the afternoon of the 15th instant.

The Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer "Dumbea," left Aden for Bombay on Saturday the 15th instant and she is expected here on Thursday the 20th instant at 7 a.m.

The P & O Co's steamer Delta left Hongkong at 1 p.m. on 15th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd steamer Gablonz, from Bombay 1st instant arrived at Trieste on the 16th instant morning.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time		Depth on Sill.	
	March	h	m	h	m
Tues.....	18	m 6	58	23	11
		8	49 a	26	5
Wed.....	19	m 8	33	24	11
		9	40 a	27	7
Thurs.....	20	m 9	39	26	5
		10	20 a	28	7
Fri	21	m 10	33	27	10
		10	57 a	29	4

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Sill.	
	March	h	m	h	m
Tues ...	18	m 2	11	21	6
		1	29 a	17	9
Wednes.	19	m 3	3	20	1
		2	42 a	17	0
Thurs ...	20	m 3	46	18	5
		3	40 a	16	2
Fri.....	21	m 4	26	16	0
		4	29 a	15	8

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

Mar.	Sunrise.		Sunset.	
18 (Tuesday)	do	6h. 44m.	do	6h. 49m
19 (Wednes)	do	6h. 43m.	do	6h. 49m
20 (Thurs)	do	6h. 42m.	do	6h. 50m
21 (Friday)	do	6h. 42m.	do	6h. 50m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—First Quarter, March 16th. 2h. 28-0m. a. m.; Full Moon, 22nd. 5h. 26-2m. p.m.; Last Quarter, 29th, 6h. 27-7m. p.m.; New Moon, April 6, 11h. 18-2m. p.m.

PEARSON FRESH AIR FUND.

The Pearson Fresh Air Fund lifts the poor English town children out of their sordid environment and gives them a day's holiday in the fresh air among green fields and forest glades or by the sea.

When you are only ten or eleven years old, and when out of 365 days there is only one that is rose coloured, you don't lose your hold of that one so easily. You long for it to come, you look back at it very often.

Thousands of these children have known what it was for one day to be contented and to have their fill of food and play, laughter and merriment—to enter into their heritage of nature. All through the long winter months they have been cheered by the hope that another rose coloured day awaits them this summer. And there are many thousands more who have never even had one such day, and who plead that they may be taken too. None of our readers would like to think that some wife had been left behind, weeping out its little heart, because they had forgotten to send the trifling sum that will mean so much to it.

Some of these children are so ailing, stunted physically and morally, that a day in the country would be of little use. As many of these as possible are sent away by the Fresh Air Fund for a fortnight to the country or seaside. They are tenderly cared for, they play or bask in the sun all day, and at night they sleep in clean white beds.

SUMS RECEIVED.

Terence and Pat .....Rs. 5
A Parsee Friend .....Rs. 10
Max .....Rs. 5

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON'BLE A. HILL TREVOR, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 18th March, 1913.

96, Discipline—No 1196 Corpl W Mitchell is dismissed the Corps for misconduct.

(Sd.) E. P. CUTLIP Capt. R. A. Adjt. B. V. A.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street, London. Established over 35 years.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

BURNNETT.—At Hyderabad, Deccan, on the 10th March, to Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Burnett, of a son,

DEATH.

RUXTON.—At Naukuchia, Naini Tal District, on the 3rd March, Clarges Franklin, late of Tirhoot, Bihar, youngest son of the late Major Ruxton of Rahanna, Co. Louth, Ireland, aged 59.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Improvement Trust, 4 p.m.
"At Home," Bombay Natural History Society, 6 p.m.
Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst road.
Cinema De Luxe, 6-30 and 10 p. m.
"Maidania," Esplanade, 5-30 p.m.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.
Excelsior Cinematograph, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.

Maxim.—Seek the company of learned and wise men; for, if you are ignorant they will teach you, and if you are learned your knowledge will increase.

THE ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Arabia," with the outward Mails of the 7th inst., left Aden at 2 p.m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a. m. on Friday next.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Arcadia," with the outward mails, will leave Bombay harbour for Aden, at 2-30 p.m., on Saturday next.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

[In force from 1st March 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-14
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-20

The Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore) leaves Victoria Terminus, 15 minutes ealier, from the 1st March.

Postal Express for Punjab ...	*
do do for Calcutta ...	*
do do for Madras ...	*

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express ...	6-45	17-0

MUSIC AT THE PRINCESS MARY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col R. C. H. Barnard, V. D, and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m., to-day :—

March	Mussoorie ..... Hoyle
Overture	Light Cavalry ... Suppe
Valse Lente	Bebe ..... Vessey
Selection	The Geisha ..... S. Jones
Valse	My Queen ..... Coote
Selection	Miss Hook of Holland ..... Rubers
Two-Step	Mr. Jollyboy ..... R. Penso

a Op 264 A ..... Staudchen ..... Czibulka
b A Summer Idyll ..... Hiawatha ..... Moret

MUSIC AT THE ROYAL YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col R. E. Pigott, C.I.E., V.D. and Officers, the band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, commencing at 6 p.m., to-day :—

March	Silver Myrtles ..... Ball
Overture ...	Zampa ..... Herold
Valse Lente	Bebe ..... Vessey
Suite	Ballet Music ..... Luigini
Cornet Solo	Love came from Fairyland ..... Lincke
Praeludium ..	..... Jarnefelt
Selection ...	Irish Airs ..... Godfrey
Galop	Infernal ..... Bela

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.—A meeting of members and their friends will be held at the Society's rooms, to-day, at 6-15 p.m.

UNCLAIMED PROPERTY.—Unclaimed property consisting of dogs, books, gloves, purses, keys, cycles, hats, umbrellas, shawls, handbags, labour cart badges and plates, has been taken charge of by the police and is now lying at the Head Police Office.

MR. DASTUR ENTERTAINMENT FUND.—We have been requested by the honorary secretaries of the above movement to state that the name of Sir D. D. Davar, as one of the members of the provisional committee was included in the list through an error.

CLASSICAL ASSOCIATION, (Bombay Branch).—Annual general meeting, in the rooms of Bombay Branch Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, 6-30. Reading of a paper: A Home-grown specimen of living Latin, by Rev. J. Haechther, S. J.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Seychelles Lamu, Mombasa, Zauzibar, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s. s. "Palamedtate will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p.m. on Thursday the 20th inst. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China, Japan and Australia per s.s. "Dumbra" will be closed at the General Post Office at 1 p.m., on Friday the 21st inst.

BURNT TO DEATH.—A Hindu woman named Dhakubai (50) living at Pike-road was burnt to death on Sunday. It appears the husband of the deceased and her son, who is blind, went out together at 10 a.m. After a little while the son returned and shouted for his mother, but receiving no reply, he grew alarmed and called the neighbours. One of them came up and found the woman's sari on fire. He extinguished the fire but the woman was already dead. It appears the deceased had been engaged in cooking when her husband left her.

WOMAN KNOCKED DOWN BY CARRIAGE.—On Sunday night at about seven o'clock a Hindu woman named Dhondibai (26) was about to cross the tram line, when she noticed a Tram-car approaching. To avoid it she stepped back and in doing so was knocked down by a carriage and pair belonging to Col., Gulam Rasul of Kabul. Her left Collar bone was dislocated and she was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital for treatment.

ACCUSED ATTEMPTS SUICIDE.—A Hindu woman, named Saloo, alias Kashibai, was arrested at Kajarpur, on a charge of stealing a gold watch and chain from a house in Bombay. When arrested, she stated that she had buried the articles in the compound of the house from which they were stolen. She was brought to Bombay to point the place out, and while pretending to dig, she bolted and running down a dark lane, jumped into a well. The Police soon got her out but, being in a state of unconsciousness, she was taken to the G. T. Hospital, where she has been detained.

PERSIAN CONSUL-GENERAL

ADDRESS OF WELCOME TO SIR DAVOUD KHAN.

At the invitation of the Anjuman-e-Ziaul-Islam a large and representative gathering of Mahomedans of all sects was held at the Muzaffarabad Hall on Friday, the 14th instant, at 10 p.m. to welcome his Excellency Sir Davoud Khan K.C.M.G., the Consul-General for Persia in India. Among those present were H. E. Sir Davoud Khan K.C.M.G., Consul-General for Persia in India, H.E. Djafar Bey Consul-General for Turkey, Mirza Ali Akbar Khan, Consul for Persia in Bombay, the Hon. Mr. Fazalbhai Currimbhoy, Mr. Mahomedbhai Currimbhoy, Mr. Mahomed Hassan Makba, Khan Saheb Kazi Mahomed Ali Murghay, J.P., Chief Kazi of Bombay, and many others.

The proceedings began by the reading of a chapter of the Koran. Khan Saheb Kazi Mahomed Ali Murghay, who occupied the chair, explained that the object of the meeting was to present an address of welcome to H. E. the Persian Consul General who by his noble qualities of head and heart had already endeared himself to the Mahomedans of India. The secretary read the address, which was in Persian, and the president presented it along with a beautiful silver casket to the Consul-General. The address eulogised the services of the Consul-General in connection with the Red Cresent League, of the Calcutta branch of which the Counsul-General was President. The Consul-General, in his reply, which was also in Persian, thanked the Anjuman for their beautiful present, and for the high esteem in which they held him. Whatever he had done towards alleviating the sufferings of the Turkish soldiers in the present unhappy war had been prompted by humanitarian motives. The interests of the Mahomedans of Turkey, as well as of India, were close to his heart, for Islam was a bond of union between different nationalities.

Mr. Mirza Ali Akbar Khan the Persian-Consul, interpreted the Consul-General's remarks in Urdu and they were enthusiastically received. The Persian Consul-General and other prominent guests were then garlanded and a vote of thanks to the President terminated the proceedings.

The Consul-General left yesterday morning for Karachi by the B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Linga.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Mar. 17.

A depression has appeared over the plains of the North-west India, which will probably cause unsettled weather during the next day or two.

Forecast :—Some precipitation in the North-west Frontier Province, Kashmir and the Punjab.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 17th March 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear in the central districts but moderately clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Night temperature is in excess in the north and the central Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the extreme southern districts and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature has risen but is still in defect at most stations at night.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in east Rajputana and clear elsewhere. The air is damper than usual at Jacobabad and drier at Jaipur and Ajmer. Day temperature is in excess in the northern districts of Rajputana; night temperature is above normal at Karachi and Kotah.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is in defect at Veraval and Surat; minimum temperature is in excess in Cutch and west Central India.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal. Temperature is in slight defect except at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual Temperature is nearly normal.

General Remarks.—A deep depression is shown to-day over the Punjab and the adjacent parts of west Rajputana, Moderate cloud has appeared over the greater portion of the Punjab and light cloud in east Rajputana, Cutch and north Gujarat, but no precipitation of importance has yet been reported. A severe gale of wind is reported from Karachi. Seas to the north of a line joining Muskat and Karachi are rough. Winds have become south-westerly in Gujarat, Kathiawar and east Rajputana.

Local showers associated with dust or thunder-storms are likely in the Punjab, Rajputana and the adjacent parts of the United Provinces.

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The reading of the Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time), on the 17th March, 1913, was 29·950 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 9 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 6 feet at 8 a.m. (local time.) The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80deg. F. will be 14 inches and this will be higher or lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of the barometer cistern either mercurial or aneroid above zero of the gauge be different from 47 feet, it will be read higher or lower by ·01 inches for 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been paplied.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

THE PITILESS ANTARCTIC.

NATIONAL DEFENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

*MELBOURNE, Mar. 3.

The second recent Antarctic tragedy in which Lieutenant B. E. S. Ninnis and Dr. Zavier Mertz, young explorer of Dr. Mawson's Australian Antarctic expedition, lost their lives has revived a feeling that the sacrifice of human life on such quests is altogether out of proportion to the results achieved and the advantages gained. Professor David had the query put to him in Sydney, after bidding farewell to Lieutenant Campbell and Lieutenant Drake, R. N., on board the R. M. S. Otway as they were leaving for England. Professor David replied: "In relation to the statements which one hears in regard to both the case of the Mawson expedition, and Captain Scott's expedition, that this sacrifice of human life is altogether out of proportion to the advantages gained to science as the result of exploration, and also remarks of a more cynical nature that these Polar travellers undertake these risks partly for the sake of sensation for themselves and partly with a view to bringing themselves prominently before the eyes of the public, it may be stated that, of course, a motive which induces any man to join a Polar expedition is the one of doing some worthy act which will win for himself and his family name honour in his own country and also throughout the world. Surely this aspiration to fame is no dishonour, but that it is the sole or even the moving motive is disproved by many facts. Among these might simply be mentioned that in the case of the Scott expedition, in spite of the members of the Polar party being in a state of extreme exhaustion and being fully aware that they were taking enormous risks, even at a time when every extra ounce of weight on the sledge must have been of extreme importance, they never for one moment abandoned their 35lb. weight of geological specimens, including fossils, coal and various rocks of priceless value to science. Apart from the gain to geology and biology, the observations made by the Australian expedition as the result of a patient day to day study of meteorology, eventually put to are the of scientific value, and will be of a commercial value beyond monetary estimate. The toll in human life for this gain to humanity has undoubtedly been heavy, but if the work of the searchers in geological exploration, as well as in any other branch of science, is bringing all members of the human family into closer touch and sympathy with one another, ameliorating the conditions of work, lessening the hours of labour for workers, so that they may have some time in which to call their own, and making—in spite of the example of the recent wars—for the general peace of mankind, then is not such a great end worth the sacrifice of even the brightest and best of human lives? And who shall evaluate the ethical gain to the British Empire and to the world from the examples of Scott's heroic band and his own dying message? The world-wide sympathy for Scott and his comrades, and now for the loss of the brave young explorers, Ninnis and Mertz, of the Mawson Australian Antarctic expedition, has proved to be that touch of nature which makes the whole world kin. Surely Scott's sublime devotion to duty is a lesson to all men for all time."

MESSAGES FROM DR. MAWSON.

The tragic news was received on Tuesday by wireless from the Antarctic ice floes. Lord Denman, the Governor-General, intimated that he had received a wireless message as follows :—

"Winter quarters Australian Antarctic Expedition, Commonwealth Bay, Antroctica, via Macquirie Island and radio Hobert. His Excellency Lord Denman Melbourne—The sailing and sledging season has been successful in opening up a large area of new land east and west of Commonwealth Bay and in obtaining important data at a number of stations in close proximity to the Magnetic Pole. It is probable that six of the staff and myself will be unavoidably detained here for an another year. Unfortunately Lieutenant Ninnis and Dr. Merty, both lost their lives. All the others are alive and well. (Signed) Mawson."

In addition to the above, a message received from Dr. Mawson for transmission to the King. It is understood that Lieutenant Ninnis is an Englishman, and was in charge of the dogs which went with the expedition, and that Dr. F. Mertz was a Swiss, and was engaged in the study of ice and snow. Immediately upon receipt of the message, Lord Denman drafted a reply to be forwarded by wireless to Dr. Mawson. His Excellency's message runs :—"Very many thanks for your message, which I will communicate at once to his Majesty. I am, indeed, glad to receive such a good account of your expedition and of the excellent work you have performed, though I deeply deplore the loss of two of your gallant comrades, I trust that you and those who are staying with you, will successfully weather the perils and privations of another winter in the Antarctic. (signed) Denman." For several weeks, efforts have been made to get into touch with Dr. Mawson through the medium of the special wireless station on Macquarie Island, but hitherto only broken messages have been received. The contents of this first complete communication have caused great dismay.

NATIONAL DEFENCE.

Scepties of the Australian scheme of national defence might have found plenty of evidence at Smithfield, calculated to make them doubt the accuracy of their views. Since the end of last week, eleven hundred troops attached to the light horse squadrons throughout the state have been under canvas there, undergoing all the details of a rigorous discipline such as active service conditions would impose. The camp is the first to be held since the complete inauguration of the scheme laid down by Lord Kitchner, and the mounted men assembled constitute, in point of numbers, a record. In one department at least the average Australian possesses a decided advantage over his confreres in the military of other lands. As a rule he is a good horseman, and where special knowlege in this respect has not already been obtained on the station or farm his natural adaptability soon enables him to pick it up. In the case of a country like Australia, with its vast stretch of coastline and many vulnerable points which an enemy might attack, mobility must be an essential feature of any satisfactory scheme of defence. The construction of railways, in addition to opening up the country, will assist to overcome that isolation which is now a very real source of danger; but even with strategic railways the need for a strong mounted force, well equipped and ready for any emergency, is apparent. The South African war supplied a notable instance of the value of such troops, and as the conditions surrounding an active campaign in Australia, would be much the same as they were in the struggle with the Boers, the authorities have not been slow to learn the lesson. The Kitchener scheme provides more particularly for the establishment of a strong force of mounted men, grouped in districts, and receiving the bulk of their training in their respective home areas, and to enable this to be done a more generous financial allowance is made to light horsemen than to the foot. So far as can, at present, be judged the scheme promises to be a success. A problem that still awaits solution at the hands of military authorities is that of providing sufficient horses for the rapidly-increasing force of mounted men. Farmers do not seem disposed to breed army remounts, for which they would not be paid more at the end of four years than an all-round average of £25. It pays them better to breed draughts, for which the demand is keen and likely to continue so in view of the rapid agricultural expansion, and which can be readily disposed of when three years old for from £40 to £45. Still, remounts must be provided, even if the Commonwealth Government have to undertake the work of breeding them themselves and of establishing in the Northern Territory a large stud farm.

HANDLING AUSTRALASIAN PRODUCE.

A proposal has been submitted to producers in New Zealand, with the object of diverting Dominion produce trade to the west coast ports of England, and to establish the Bristol and Dominions Producers' Association to handle and market all New Zealand produce. Some strong opinions relative to the necessities were expressed at a public meeting held at Gisborne. The chairman (Sir James Carroll) stated that the lecturer (Mr. W. D. Lysnar) had done much during his trip to the homeland in the interests of the trade of the overseas Dominions. Mr. Lysnar said the co-operation and enquiry and aid of the whole mercantile community were invited. The farming industry was the backbone of the Dominion, but buyers at the London markets were organised against them. It was not a question of a few thousands sterling, but of several millions, which the Dominion was losing each year for want of better facilities for handling and marketing produce in England. The New Zealand Producers' Association, Limited, was formed for the purpose of collecting data and disseminating information regarding the difficulties. As a result of investigations they must regard London as hopeless. Requests for reforms there had been considered and finally ignored in favour of importers. Suggested improvements had not been carried out. All New Zealand produce was discharged in the Victoria and Royal Albert Docks, and about 75 per cent. was taken in barges up the Thames (meat being sometimes stored for two days in leaky barges), and the balance carted to up-town freezing stores, many of which were situated in most inconvenient and out of-the-way places, opening into the most congested parts of London.

INTER-STATE TRADE STATISTICS.

The necessity for strict accuracy on the part of merchants in the supply of trade returns to the State Statistician was emphasised at this week's meeting of the Perth Chamber of Commerce, when a letter was read from the Deputy-State Statistician (Mr. W. Siebenhaar), in which he remarked that quite a number of the trading community were unaware of the system adopted by the department to ensure accuracy in the compilation of interstate trade statistics. Returns were, he explained, supplied by the merchants or their agents, under the provisions of the Statistics Act, 1907, and its regulations, heavy penalties being provided for wilful omission to furnish complete and correct information. The system adopted was as follows :—The returns were collected by statistical collectors at the various ports of the State, and were then sent on to the department where the checking, classification and tabulation were done by a staff of officers specially selected for their knowledge of the work. Wherever there was a doubt as to the correctness of a return, or any particular item, strict enquiry was made from the importer or his agent before the information was accepted. In drawing members' attention to the importance of the matter, the President (Mr. W. F. Lathlain) said that Western Australia was the only State which had a complete record of the inter-State trade, a consummation for which the community was indebted to the Perth Chamber, as they had brought the matter under the notice of the then Premier (Mr. F. Wilson), who had taken action. The other States, owing to the Federal Government ceasing to keep a record of inter-State statistics, were now finding the lack of the records a serious inconvenience. In order to attain complete accuracy in their statistics, it was imperative that merchants should send in strictly correct returns.

HAT-PINS.

In no way perturbed, apparently, by the campaign against women wearing hatpins without protectors attached to them, about a dozen more women have since brought themselves within the meshes of the law.

The Town Clerk of Perth stated that about a dozen or 13 summonses were being issued, and that the cases would come before the Police Court probably next week.

It's an ill wind that blows nobody good. In the city shops—big and small—hatpin protectors of designs to meet even the most fastidious tastes of womenfolk now meet the gaze in every direction, and the municipal campaign against the dangers which lurk in women's headgear is likely to effect a healthy sale of the protectors, which it is now necessary to wear, if the fair sex wish to abide by the civic laws—and avoid the limelight of court proceedings.

A.

[By Telegraph to Perth W. A.]

DISCOVERING AT WADHWAN.

NEWLY BORN CHILD DESERTED.

BHOWNAGAR, Mar. 15.

Our correspondent writes that on Friday morning, after the departure of the ship mixed train, a newly born child was discovered in the Wadhwan City station yard. The Head Constable of this station immediately telegraphed to the police authorities at Wadhwan junction station, to discover if possible the perpetrators of this merciless crime. A search of the train, on which the affair was supposed to have occurred, was instantly instituted; and blood marks the probable evidence of child birth, were discovered on the floor of a third class female compartment. The police inquiry is still proceeding.

AS refreshing as a plunge in the surf is the general verdict on Dr. Benach's Spearmint Dentifrice Creme the favourite dentifrice of the Americans. Cleanses and beautifies the teeth, strengthens the gums, and destroying germs purifies the breath. Tooth Elexir is for those who prefer liquid. Samples and literature post free from MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

Better Bread

If you want your bread and cakes to be as delicious and wholesome as the best of English home-baked, have them raised with the *sure* raising powder, "Paisley Flour."

"Paisley Flour" makes home baking easy, and home baking does away with the possibility of unwholesome ingredients.

"PAISLEY" (From Scotland) FLOUR

The SURE raising powder

is used, mixed dry, 1 part to 8 of ordinary flour. Recipes for many delightful dainties to be found in every tin.

THE HAIR TONIC FOR THE ORIENT

KAMINIA OIL
Delicately perfumed oil for beautifying and increasing the growth of the hair.
To be rubbed well into the roots of the hair daily.
KAMINIA PERFUMERY Co
BOMBAY

Do not use cheap and inferior Hair Oil which injure Hair and Brain.

Kaminia OIL has been for excellent make awarded a Gold Medal in the Mysore Exhibition, and Certificate of merits in the Allahabad Exhibition.

KAMINIA OIL

Nourishes the Hair,
Removes the Dandruff,
Increases the Growth,
Beautifies the skin.

It's not only a hair tonic but a skin food too. Little rubbed on the body just before the bath produces refreshing sensation and makes the skin velvity. Delicately Perfumed. The finest Hair pressing.

PER BOTTLE RE. 1, V. P. EXTRA. OF ALL CHEMISTS. Sample free on application with half anna. Postage stamp.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.,

Jumma Musjid, BOMBAY, No. 2.

MY WORD! KEATING'S KILLS

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The leading Financial Paper in the East.
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COMMERCE

HEAD OFFICE :—
25-26, Waterloo Street,
CALCUTTA.

MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [17TH MAR. 1913.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
	Rs.		
182 Bars Silver...	3,75,000	London ...	Hongkong Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 14th Mar. 1913.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	26	28,635
B. B. and C. I. Raily	35	42,274

FINANCIAL.

MONEY :—

Bank of Ben. rate since 13th Feb 1913 7 p.c.
Bank of Bom. „ „ 27th Dec. 1912 8 „
Bank of Mad. „ „ 31st Dec. „ 8 „

The Cash balance of the Bank of Bombay is 47 lakhs up.

EXCHANGE—

The market opened quiet 1s. 4d. T. T. 1s. 4 1-32d. on Demand and 1s. 4 5-16d. for 3 months' sight Credits. There has been a fair enquiry for T. T. at ruling rates. Private bill are still scarce. Far Eastern rates are steadier.

We quote.—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4d	
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-32	
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 5-16	
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 9-32	Next
Do. do Francs	...171 1-4	Mail.
Do. do Marks	...139 1-2	
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...143	
Shanghai „	...190 3-4	
Japan „	...148 1-2	

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—

The market opened steady at 95 1-8 for Cash and 95 3 16 for the Settlement and has fluctuated slightly during the day closing at the opening rates as under. A small business is reported.

We quote.—

Cash	...	Rs. 95	2	0
Settlement	...	„ 95	3	0

BULLIONS.—

On Saturday there was a fairly sharp rise of 5-16 in bar silver in London, ready being quoted 26 1-2 and forward 26 13-16. The advance was caused by China bear covering. New York was 5-8 up at 57 1-2. The local market continues irregular and frequent fluctuations take place. We quote (irregular) as under. Bar gold is steady.

We quote.—

English Bar Gold	... Rs.	24	0	0
Australian „	... „	23	15	0
Sovereigns „	... „	15	0	0
Silver (ex duty)				
Ready	... „	71	2	0
1st Settlement	... „	67	9	0
2nd Settlement	... „	68	1	0
Silver (cum duty)				
Ready	... „	30	8	0
1st Settlement March	... „	76	15	0
2nd Settlement	... „	77	7	0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORTS.—

On Saturday there was a small advance of 3 to 6 points in futures in the American markets. Spot cotton was 10 points up in New York and 1-8 up in New Orleans. The Broach position for the settlement on the 25th inst. Continues to absorb the attention of the market. Yesterday (Sunday) after the settlement of the options for the 15th. inst:, the market was firm, and in the bazaar business was done in good Broach up to Rs. 340. This Morning the market opened steady at Rs.341 for good and Rs. 345 for fine, March delivery, and during the day the price for good Broach advanced to Rs. 245. Rates close irregular for Broach as under. For other descriptions there is little or no enquiry, and prices are more or less nominal.

Ready cotton (except Broach) continues dull with demand.

QUOTATIONS.—

Fine M. G. Broach ...	Rs. 320		April.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	„ 345-6		March.
Good M. G. Broach ...	„ 342-3		„
Fine M. G. Wardha-Hinganghat ...	„ 308		„
Fine M. G. Nagpur ...	„ 305-6		„
Fine M. G. Yeotmal ...	„ 302		„
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Fulgaon ...	„ 299		„
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola ...	„ 293		„
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	„ 275		„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	„ 266		„
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	„ 263		„
Sawginned Dharwar ...	„ 315-16	Apl.-May	
Good H. G. Westerns...	„ 303		„

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—

Opening Tone	... Steady.
Estimated Sales	... 8,000
Total Imports	...12,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Mar.-Apr.	Apr.-May.	May-June.
6·63 +·03	6·62 +·03	6·61 +·03
June-July.	July-August.	Aug.-Sept.
6·59 +·03	6·53 +·03	6·42 +·03
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
6·29 +·03	6·20 +·03	6·18 +·03

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

The market is quiet but steady.

We quote :—

Ready	...	Rs. 7	13	6 R.T.
Apl-May	...	„ 8	10	0 R.T.

RAPESEED :—

The market is steady. We quote :—

Brown Delhi Apl-May	Rs. 8	5	6	R.T.
Yellow Cawnpore Apl-My	8	11	6	R.T.
Yellow Gazraj Apl-May	... „ 8	11	0	R.T.

JINGELLYSEED :—

Tone—Quiet.

Bold White 85 p.c.	Rs. 58	0	0	
Small White ...	„ 57	0	0	
Black Kutni ...	„ 48	8	0	
Red Khandwa ...	„ 54	0	0	
Yellow Higanghat	„ 61	8	0	

POPPYSEED :—

Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote :—

April-May	... Rs. 13	10	0	R.T.

CASTORSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs. 36	0	0	
Forward	„ Rs. 34	12	0	

COTTONSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs. 26	8	0	

GROUNDNUTS :—

Tone—Quiet. We quote.—

Bold	... Rs. 49	0	0	
Small	... „ 47	0	0	

WHEAT :—

The market is quiet but steady.

We quote :—

White Pissi 85 p.c. ready	Rs. 5	9	6	R.T.
White Delhi Apl.-May	„ 5	9	0	R.T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	...	1,665
Bank of India	...	64 x. d.
Eastern Bank	...	90 c. d.
Indian Specie	...	65 x. d.

MILLS.

David	...	482 1-2
Kohinoor	...	755
Manockji Petit	...	3,115
New Great Eastern	...	250
Standard	...	1,290

PRESSES.

New Mofussil	...	855

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ord	185
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Pre	176
Bombay S N Ordy „	240
Colaba Land and Mill ..	1,475
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate	20
Treacher and Co ...	460

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley ...	600

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., on Saturday :—

Cotton	...	13,784	bales.
Wheat	...	10,257	cwts.
Linseed	...	7,843	„
Rapeseed	...	4,916	„
Gingellyseed	...	6,744	„
Poppyseed	...	12	„
Groundnuts...	...	2,483	„
Castorseed	...	12,551	„
Rice	...	3,526	„
Myrabollams.	...	3,151	„
Cottonseed	...	9,044	„
Mowrasced	...	306	„
Gram	...	1,010	„
Joowar	...	3,500	„
Maize	...	Nil	„
Barley	...	1,072	„

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

LIVERPOOL, Mar. 17.

OPENING COTTON.

Days Estimated Sales	...	8,000
Tone of Market	...	... Steady.
Cotton Daily Mid Uplands Liverpool		G. O. C.

Futures.	Latest closing	To-day's opening.
Mar.-Apl. ..	6·60	6·63
Apl.-May ...	6·59	6·62
May-June...	6·58	6·61
June-July...	6·55	6·58
July-Aug....	6·50	6·53
Aug.-Sept...	6·39	6·42
Sept.-Oct....	6·28	6·31
Oct.-Nov....	6·17	6·20
Nov.-Dec....	6·14	6·17

Prices taken at 10-5 a.m.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 15th March 1913, as compared with the statement for the week ending 8th March 1913 :—

Liabilities.	March 8. Rs.	March 15. Rs.
Capital	10000000	10000000
Reserve Fund	10600000	10600000
Public Deposits and Head Office	17317734	18224959
Public Deposits at Branches	108105469	108434189
Other Deposits	7378	6031
Post Bills	1985714	2087934
Sundries	148016235	149353113
Assets.		
Govt. Securities	15308771	14980131
Other authorised Securities	670763	518888
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	30172671	23837616
Loans do. do....	44184310	43136157
Bills discounted and purchased	26144579	25510488
Dead Stock	235059	257533
Stamps	6387	6257
Bullion	502209	459620
Balances with other Banks	640830	757026
Sundries	208450	227307
ash	29947706	34664890
	148016235	149353113

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 11th March 1913, as compared with the statement of 4th March 1913:—

Liabilities.	Mar. 4. Rs. a. p.	Mar. 11. Rs. a. p.
Capital paid up	20600000 0 0	20000000 0 0
Reserve Fund	18500000 0 0	18500000 0 0
Public Deposits at Head Office	21179585 8 5	25048679 15 6
Other Deposits, &c	16764866 2 11	16428795 2 7 10
Bank Post Bills, &c	1178319 6 2	1301749 8 3
Sundries	1765314 12 8	1802939 0 6
	230272082 6 4	239941321 0 1
Assets.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Govt. Securities	19657955 0 0	19985640 0 0
Other authorised Investments	9124488 0 0	9709:8 0 0
Loans on Govt & other authorised Securities	46693564 8 7	47582922 11 6
Accounts of Credit on do	46879713 14 3	46159687 9 7
Bills discounted, &c	36729764 5 5	36480967 13 8
Balances with other Banks.	1464102 13 1	1663375 1 2
Bullion	.....	.....
Dead Stock	2504796 10 1	2497142 8 8
Stamps	15237 14 6	15049 2 7
Sundries	450569 6 5	444054 13 8
	163520192 8 4	163899827 12 10
Cash, &c.. at Head Office	66751889 14 0	67041493 3 3
Cash, &c, at Branches		
	230272082 6 4	239941321 0 1

LIABILITIES.

Govt. Balance at Head Office	1083479	Increase
Do. at Branches	2780315	De.
Other Deposits	3360910	Decrease
Post Bills	123430	Increase

ASSETS.

Bank's Investments	274185	Increase.
Loans	889358	Do.
Accounts of Credit	720·23	Decrease.
Mercantile Bills	248797	Do
Cash at Head Office	663·50	Increase.
Do. at Branches	873547	Decrease.
Percentage	31·83.	

DAILY EXPORT.—MAR. 17.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Marseilles s—17 bales wool, E Dossa and Co; 1,000 cwts barley, Sanday and Co; 42 bales wool, H Mitha and Co.

Olympia s—73 bales wool, M Balia; 92 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co; 88 bales wool, G Goolabchand; 4,000 cwts wheat, 6,000 cwts cottonseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Olympia s—100 cwts gum, M Jafferbhoy.

FOR LONDON.

Mantua s—3 tons waste rubber, Robert Park and Co; 31 cwts fishmaws, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 8 bales skins M and A Graham and Co; 3 bales woollen, carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co; 87 bales hides, W and A Graham and Co; 1,760 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

Arcadia s—43 cwts bales wax, S Nowrojee and Co; 5,703 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros; 5 cases condiments, H Curranie and Co.

FOR HULL.

Rags s—22,000 cwts cottonseed. Louis Dreyfus and Co; 3,000 cwts cottonseed, T Toolseedas; 6,045 cwts cottonseed, M Valabhdas; 12,007 cwts castorseed, 10,004 cwts cottonseed, G Bhimjee 2,750 cwts cottonseed, A Khimjee.

Teresa Accame s—3,625 cwts cottonseed, R Khimjee and Co; 8,053 cwts castorseed, G Bhimjee; and 110 bales hemp. S Ramrickdass; 6,660 cwts cottonseed, 2,160 cwts castorsed, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Lindenfels s—125 bales cotton W Wolf and Sons.

Fairport s—1,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 165 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeves and Co; 110 bales cotton, E Spinners and Co; 100 cwts mustardseed, Volkart Bros; 297 bales hemp, C Peraj and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Olympia s—35 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeves and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Olympia s—25 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Crown of Castile s—7,000 cwts castorseed, K Devchand and Co; 1,000 cwts castorseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 4,002 cwts gingelly seed, 1,000 cwts castorseed, C Boggiano and Co; 102 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers 200 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 100 bales cotton, C Boggiano and Co.

EDWARD SASSOON MILLS, LD,

The report of the Directors of the Edward Sassoon Mills, Ld., for the year ending 31st December 1912, states that the working of the Mills resulted into a net gain net Rs 1,36,890-15-1, which, after writing off the loss of Rs 42,133-1-8, leaves a balanee of Rs 94,757-13-5 It is proposed to appropriate this amount, as follows —Dividend at Rs 8 per share, Rs 68,000 ; to credit of Praliminary Charges ; Rs 15,000 ; to credit of Depreciation Account, Rs 10,000 ; to be carried forward to next year's account Rs 1,757-13-5 ; total, Rs 94,757-13-5 The Mill machinery, buildings, stock, and stock in process, are insured for Rs 28,20,000 Mr Mathuradas Goculdas retires from directorship under article 119, but, being eligible, offers himself for re-election. Auditors are to be appointed and their remuneration fixed.

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

The following is the list of Opium Revenue to date compared with the estimate for the year 1912-1913 :—

Latest Month.

Presidency.	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate	Worse than Estimate
In Mar. 1913	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal ...	1994000	3355000	1361000	.....
In Mar. 1913				
Bombay ...	1587000	a Nil	.....	a 1587000
Total ...	3581000	3355000	.....	226000

Twelve Sales of Bengal Opimm and Ten Sales of Malwa Opium.

Presidency.	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate.	Worse than E'mate
Rvd E'te To end of Mar. 1913	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal...	49030000	41805235	775235	.....
Rvd E te To end of Mar. 1913		a		
Bombay..	22038000	19538906	.....	2499094
Total ...	71068000	69344141	.....	1723859

a There were no bidders for Bengal certified opium at the sale of the 4th instant and also for Malwa opium at the sale of 12th instant.

G. I. P. R. CO.

The following is the Comparative State ment of Traffic Earnings for week ending 8th March 1913 :—

	Miles open.	Total for he week.	Earnings for previous weeks.	Total to date.
Approximate E'ings for week ending 8th Mar. 1913				
G. I. P. Ry. ...	2790·61	1876500	1703536 3	18911863
A. D. C. Ry ...	125·88	48200	424108	472308
B.-Kotah Ry ...	40 29	3500	29603	33103
Total...	2956·78	1928200	1748907 4	19417274
E'ings for crdg 7 days ending 8th Mar 1912				
G. I. P. Ry ...	2791·68	1649375	1651062 4	18159999
A.D.C.Ry	125·83	48733	478387	527120
B.-Kotah Ry ...	40·29	3365	33765	37130
Total...	2957·80	1701473	1702277 6	18724249
Increase or Decrease			+	
G.I.P.Ry	— 1·07	+227125	524789	+751864
A.D.C.Ry	+ 0·05	— 533	—54279	— 54812
B.-Kotah Ry ...	...	+ 135	— 4162	— 4027

NOTE.—Corrected with Audited figures upto 31st January 1913 —

YOUR Oldest Photo makes you look youngest, so does Aubry Sisters' Famous Beautifier, a delightful invention that takes the place of both powder and cream without being shiny like the one or greasy like the other. It makes the skin smooth and velvety giving to the complexion a fresh bloom of perfect health. Guaranteed harmless and invisible.—MADON, SONS & Co., The Original Madon's, Crawford Market, Bombay.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

TRAMWAYS SHARE OF ROAD WIDENING COSTS.

A meeting of the Bombay Corporation was held in the Municipal Council Hall, yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji presiding.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna moved that the letter from the Commissioner forwarding a report of the Executive Engineer, regarding the provision of a hanging garden on the slope of Malabar Hill overlooking the Chowpati estates, be recorded, and the proposals contained in the report be adopted.

The Executive Engineer in his report stated that the total area of the ground to be freshly leased from the Improvement Trust measured about 40,005 square feet. The work in forming the ground would consist of cutting the hill, removing the earth where necessary ; supplying and spreading fresh earth, forming paths, levelling the ground, making garden beds including turfing, providing drainage and water services, supplying and fixing benches etc.

On the plan were indicated the proposed paths, the existing paths, the garden beds and the turfing. The best way to undertake these works would be to spread the same over about five seasons and the estimated cost of carrying out the work each season about Rs. 7,500. It was understood that the first instalment had been provided for in the Budget for the year 1913-14 and if the Commissioner approved of the arrangement the matter be placed before the Corporation for obtaining their sanction to the ground being leased and converted into a garden in something like the manner proposed above and indicated on the plan.

The Commissioner stated that the Engineer's proposals appeared to be the best and most feasible in the circumstances, and it should be possible greatly to improve the present neglected appearance of the hill slope by making the beds and paths suggested,

The proposition was agreed to.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Commissioner on the subject of improving Frere-road. The letter ran :—"The Corporation are aware that the Frere Road has now been extended in a straight line to Wari Bunder Road, and that a road is now under construction between Wari Bunder Road and Reay Road so as to avoid DeLima Street, and to afford a broad straight road for traffic on the eastern side of the Island. It is proposed to extend the Tramway line as soon as possible along this line from the present terminus in Frere Road as far as Kalachowky Road. The width of the Frere Road and of the road under construction is 90 feet and it has always been intended to widen Reay Road to the same extent. The present width of 60 feet is already found to be insufficient and the Tramway has yet to be made while the general traffic is bound to increase largely owing to the creation of the Mazagon-Sewri Reclamation. The Port Trust have reserved land for the widening in their estate from Gunpowder road to Kalachowki Road, and I have asked them to undertake this widening as soon as possible. The only portion then remaining of 60 feet width will be that between Dockyard Road and Gunpowder Road, a length of 270 yards, the cost of which must be borne by the Municipality. I enclose a plan of the locality and an estimate amounting to Rs. 1,39,542 and have the honour to request sanction to the widening of this portion being undertaken. The cost can be met from the unappropriated balance of Rs. 1,89,256 out of the provision for Wari Bunder Road under the 15 3-4 Lakhs Loan."

Mr. Whyte proposed that the necessary sanction be accorded.

Mr. D. E. Wacha was of opinion that the Commissioner should report whether as a general principle the Tramway Company should not be requested to bear a share in the cost of widening the road where Tramway extension was contemplated. He moved an amendment accordingly.

Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin moved another amendment to the effect that the sanction be accorded and that the general question of calling upon the Tramway Company to bear a share in the cost of widening roads wherever tramway extensions were contemplated be referred to the Tramway Committee of the Corporation.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta pointed out that it was not desirable to sanction the cost at present. It would be something like shutting the stable after the horse had run away. Where was the use of ascertaining from the Company whether they would bear a share in the cost after the cost had already been sanctioned by the Corporation.

The Commissioner said that the present case was an urgent one. The general principle might be laid down and for that purpose they should not delay the work.

On a division Mr. Wacha's amendment was defeated and Mr. Kazi's amendment was carried.

ELECTRIC SUPPLY TARIFF.

Consideration was given to the report of the Tramway Company regarding the tariff rate for the supply of electrical energy for lighting and power purposes in the city.

The Tramways Company's proposal to revise the tariff for the supply of electrical energy for lighting and power purpose was considered and the undermentioned scale of rates was approved on the understanding that if after the revised system had been in operation for two years the Corporation found that it pressed unfairly on any particular class or classes of consumers as compared with the system theretofore in force, the Tramways Company would agree to such equitable readjustment of the system as would remove the hardship:—

For all supply to private houses, hospitals, schools, churches, temples and mosques a flat rate of 4 annas, per unit.

For all supply to all other consumers with the exception of lifts and Industrial Motive Power Installation, a flat rate of 4 1-2 annas per unit with a discount of 1 per cent. for every completed 250 units consumed per month with a maximum discount of 35 per cent.

The 4 annas and 2 annas flat rates for lifts and Industria Motive Power Istallations, respectively, to remain at before.

The Commissioner pointed out that the system had now been in force for two years and that the only complaint received had been one from the Bombay Presidency Traders Association who while complaining that the trading community was penalized, only give figures for nine firms with eleven places of ,business. On the other hand the Managing Director of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company gave a much more complete list comprising 111 firms coming under the shop and show-room class from which it appeared that the new system entailed a charge of 4·47 annas per unit against 4·72 under the old system, In view of this statement the Commissioner observed that it was impossible to say that the new system was more costly than the old to this particular class of consumers and he pointed out that no complaint had been received from any other class. The Committee therefore saw no reason to disturb the present arrangement in regard to the rh.tarate for the supply of electrical energy ffOn the motion of Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna, tie report was adopted.

The business before the March meeting was concluded.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A Bombay "Government Gazette" Extraordinary notifies in accordance with section 10 of the Municipal Act that the following have been appointed Members of the New Municipal Corporation of Bombay :—

Elected by Rate-payers—Mr. Shapurji Sorabji Mistri ; Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia, L. M. and S., L. V. Sc., M. R. S. I. (London) ; the Hon. Mr. James Anderson Dickson McBain; Messrs Dinsha Edalji Vacha, Navroji Jehangir Gamadia, and Madhavji Virji, B.A., L. L. B. ; Dr. Abdul Satar Ayub Gaya, L. M. and S., the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtula, Kt., C. I. E. ; Dr. Punsi Hirji Meishere, L.M. and S. ; Messrs. Husenbhai Abdulabhai Lalji ; Sherif Devji Kanji, Sarafali, Mamuji, Karaali Pirbhai Haji, and Mahammadbhai Datubhai Ibrahim; Rao Bahadur Sunderdas Narandas, B.A., L L. B. ; Messrs Chunilal V. Mehta, M.A.. LL.B., and Hiralal Dayabhai Nanavati, B.A., LL.B. ; the Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji ; the Hon. Mr. Abdul Husen Adamji Peerbhai ; Dr. Dinsha Bomanji Master, L.M. and S.; Dr. Jehangir J. Kharsedji, M.D., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., F.R.S.M., L.M. and S. ; Messrs Ramkrishna Shrikrishna Navalker, B.A., LL.B. and Hormasji Pirosha Modi, M.A., LL.B. ; Sir Balchandra Krishna Bhatavadekar, Kt., L.M. Dr. Kavasji Edalji Dadachanji, L.M. and S. ; Messrs. Ramchandra Bhasker Mantri, Dharamshi Jethabhai Thakar, B.A., LL.B., Salebhai Karimji Barodavala, Jafar Jusab, Joseph Baptista B.A., LL.B. (Chantab), L.C.E. (Bombay), Bar-at-Law Rao Bahadur Elapa Balaram Mr. Kazi Kabir-uddin, Bar-at-law; Dr. Savaksha Sorabji Batlivala, L.M. and S. ; Mr. Rahimtula Karimbhai Pabani, B.A. ; the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Karimbhai Ibrahim ; Dr. Moreshwar Chintaman Javle.

Elected by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce—Messrs. J. S. Wardlaw Milne and Alex. M. Tod.

Elected by the Justices of the Peace.—Mr. Stephen Meredyth Edwardes, C.V.O., I. C. S. ; the Hon. Sir Pherozsha Merwanji Mehta, K.C.I.E., M.A., Bar-at-law. ; the Hon. Sir Jamsetji Jijibhai, Bart. ; Sir Dinsha Maneckji Petit, Bart Messrs. Narayan Vishvanath Mandlik, B.A., LL.B., and Cowasji Jehangir Readymoney, B.A. (Cantab.) ; Dr. Ratansha Temulji Nariman, M.D., F.R.M.S. ; Messrs. Gulam Husen Karimbhai Ebrahim, Pheroze Kharsedji Setna, B.A., Jamsetji Ardesar Wadia, James McDonald, Mahamod Hajibhai Lalji, and Francis Frederick Gordon ; Rao Bahadur Vithalrao Krishnaji Vandekar ; Lt.-Col. M. A. T. Collie, M.B. (Aberd.), C.M., I.M.S. ; Mr. Donald Fraser.

Elected by the Fellows of the Bombay University.—The Hon. Mr. Chimanlal Harilal Setalwad B.A., LL.B. ; Dr. Temulji Bhicaji Nariman, L.M.

Appointed by Government.—Sir Sassoon J. David, Bart. ; Messrs. J. P. Orr, C.S.I. I.C.S., E.L. Sale I.C.S. M.M.S., Gubbay, I.C.S., A. H. Whyte., F. H. Simkin ; Dr. E. Mosses, M. D. the Honourable Dr. D. A S.. D'Monte, M.D., L.R.C.P. (Lond.), L.M. and S, the Hon. Mr. S. Fazalbhoy Meharali Chinoy ; Messrs. Haji Suleman Abdul Wahed Mirza Ali Muhammad Khan, M. A., LL.B., Mahommedbhoy Currimbhoy Ibrahim, Jehangir Dosabha Framji, I.S.O., Bar-at-law., Mulji Bhawanidas Barbhaya, Balkrishna Vasudeo Pandurang, Vasanrao Anantrao Dabholkar.

AMUSEMENT.

THE EXCELSIOR.

In " a Sister's Love " is introduced a pathetic story of a country maid who is on a visit to her brother and his wife and discovers casually that the latter is carrying on an intrigue with her husband's friend. Eventually an anonymous letter apprises the husban of his wife's duplicity and also makes known the rendezvous of the lovers. The sister finds the letter, and going post haste to the meetingplace acquaints the couple of her brothers information and prevailing upon her sister-in-law to get out of the way takes her place ; so that when her brother infuriated with rage and anger bursts on the scene he finds that his wife is innocent and his sister the culprit. He treats her with scornful contempt and she leaves him, The remainder of the story comprises a series of interesting incidents too lengthy to detail here. In "The Boy and he Burglars" an old favourite is presented, who is best identified as the little fellow "Bobbie" who acquitted himself so interestingly as a butler, and again in entrapping a company of Apashes. " Under the Stars and Stripes " is the love story of an American officer and a Mexican girl, who saves her lover under peculiarly dramatic circumstances. " A Comedy in a Cupboard " is a laughable experience ; and the Animated Gazette as usual completes the programme.

A very interesting item, which concludes the entertainment is the appearance of Miss Abbott, a smally-built lady who performs apparently some marvellous feats of strength. She, for instance, holds a chair in such a manner that two male members of the audience find it impossible to force it to the ground, while with her fingers-tips only resting against a wall, she was able on Sunday night to prevent a line of some dozen young men, the first of whom pushed against her shoulders, from forcing her to move any nearer to the wall. The management do not profess to be able to explain these phenomena, but leave it to the audience to invent each for himself a satisfactory reason.

HYDERABAD NOTES.

NIZAM COLLEGE INTER-SCHOOL TOURNAMENT FINALS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, Mar. 13.

The finals, in the Nizam College Inter-School Tournament was played off this evening on the Ramboldt Koti, before a large crowd of spectators. The contesting sides were the the A teams of the Nizam College and the All Saints High School, each bringing on the field powerful combinations. The game began precisely at five o'clock to the whistle of Professor Burnet, the Referee. The combatants fought vigorously, and put forth supreme efforts to get past the goal, yet first half time closed without a single score, by either team. When play recommenced, there was a lively time of it on the field, which gave the goal-keepers and backs of the Nizamis and All Saints to prove the excellence of their mettle; for, it was due mainly to their dexterity and alertness that many a goal was averted. Nothing came during the second half time either, and the Referee allowed an extra ten minutes. Now the game was all the more fast and furious, and the ball was kept rolling. Still a goal was impossible, thanks to the clever goal-keepers and backs. The match is to be played off again next Monday, and the backs of the All Saints are making sure of a win.

SPORTING NEWS.

HOCKEY.

DRAW FOR THE AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT.

The draw for the Bombay Aga Khan Tournament took place at the Bombay Gymkhana yesterday evening, when representatives of the majority of the teams entered were present. Twenty-three teams have entered, of which eighteen are local clubs and the remaining five outside teams. The Bombay Gymkhana "A" team have been drawn against the Royal Irish Rifles in the first round so that they come up against a good team at the start. The first half of the tournament contains the larger number of the good teams. The G. I. P. team find themselves drawn against the 14th Hussars and the game should be a good one. The Hussars had bad luck in not winning last year. Eight teams draw byes. The drawing was done by Col Pike with the following results:—

1 Institute Luso Indian ..... Bye
2 Hornets Athletic Club..... Bye
3 2nd Dorsets ..... Bye
4 Bombay Customs. Bye
5 Bombay G'ka 'A'
6 Royal Irish Rifls
7 B E S Past and Present.....
8 Parsee Pioneers "A" .....
9 Crusadors .....
10 Bombay G'ka "B".....
11 Byculla G I P Ry Institute
12 14th King's Hrs
13 Baroda H C ...
14 Parsee Pioneers "B" .....
15 Cyclists H C ...
16 Pioneers H C...
17 Bombay Police.
18 R G A Colaba...
19 Grant Medical Col Bye
20 Sherwood Trustees Bye
21 Mahomedan H C Bye
22 Lusitanian Sporting Club ..... Bye
23 1st Middlesex Rgt Bye

POLO IN POONA.

PROGRAMME FOR THE COMING SEASON.

A NEW CUP.

It has been decided to play the following Polo Tournaments at Poona this year during the season in September. The Poona Open Tournament—which is open to any team of four players—will commence on or about September 4, for the " Sir Pratap Sing " Challenge Cup. In addition to this Cup, the Western India Turf Club have very generously offered to present four silver cups of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,000 to be won outright by the players of the winning team of this Tournament. "It is hoped" says the "Poona Mail" "that this sportsmanlike offer on the part of the Western India Turf Club will attract a real good entry for the Tournament." The Tournaments will be played concurrently with the Poona Big Meeting; and, as the Turf Club also intends to give very handsome stakes for all closed races this year, they are largely increasing the number of such races closed to gentlemen riders. This should be an additional attraction to sportsmen from up-country to come to Poona this year. The Poona Junior Handicap Polo Tournament for a Challenge Cup presented by Lieutenant-General Sir G. L. R. Richardson, K.C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E., will commence on or about the 22nd September 1913. The present holders of the Poona Open Tournament are the 33rd Q. V. O. Light Cavalry, at Aurangabad, and of the Junior Handicap Tournament the 26th K. G. O. Light Cavalry, at Bangalore.

The prospectuses of both these Tournaments will very shortly be issued, to enable intending teams to make their arrangements in good time.

BOMBAY JACKAL CLUB.

POINT-TO-POINT RACES.

The following is the prospectus of the Point-to-Point Races, to be held on Monday 24th inst. :—

Bombay Hunt Cup.—A Point-to-Point Race.—About 4 miles. Catch-weights over—English and Colonials 12st. 7lbs. Arabs and Country-breds, 11st. 7lbs. Owners up. Prize—The "Boulton" Trophy and a cup.

The "James Graham" Trophy and a cup will be presented to the first competitor in who has not previously won this trophy, or a horse or pony race of any description other than a scurry, and riding a horse which has never won a race of any description other than a scurry, provided there are three such competitors.

Bombay Pony Hunt Cup.—A Point-to-Point Race.—About 4 miles. Catch-weights over.—English and Colonials 14-1, 12st. Arabs and Country-breds, 14-1, 11st. Ponies 13-3 and under allowed 7lbs. Owners up. Prize—The "Townsend" Trophy and a cup.

The "Remington" Trophy and a cup will be presented to the first competitor in who has not previously won this trophy, or a horse or pony race of any description other than a scurry, and riding a pony which has never won a race of any description other than a scurry, provided there are three such competitors.

Open Point-to-point Race for Horse and Ponies—About 4 miles Catch-weights over—English and Colonial horses, 12st 7lbs. Arab and Country-bred horses, 11st 7lbs. English and Colonial ponies 14-1 and under 12st Arab and Country-bred ponies 14-1 and under, 11st. Allowance of 7lbs for ponies 13-3 and under. Penalty of 7lbs. for horses and ponies not ridden by their owners.

Prizes, A Cup for the first horse and a cup for the first pony provided there are at least three competitors for each prize.

Jumping Competition for Horses.

Jumping Competition for ponies, 14-1 and under.

General Conditions.—Events Nos. 1, and 2, are open to Horse and Ponies which, in the opinion of the Stewards, have been regularly hunted with the Bombay Hounds during the current season, Events No. 3, 4 and 5 are open to members of any recognised Club or Gymkhana, G. Rs only. Entrance Fre for each Race Rs. 10 and Rs. 2 each entry for the Jumping Competitions. Entries close 11a.m. Thursday, March 20th and must be accompanied by Entrance Fees. W. I. T. C., C. T. C., or I. P. A. Certificate will be accepted for 2nd, 3rd, and 5th Events. Ponies not having such certificate can be measured at the Jackal Club any morning by arrangement.

LORD SYDENHAM.

ENTERTAINMENT AND MEMORIAL.

ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING IN BOMBAY.

The public meeting held last evening, at the Town Hall, to concert measures to give a public entertainment and to raise a memorial to perpetuate the name of his Excellency Lord Sydenham, was of a highly representative character. Long before the appointed time the hall was crowded, and all those who take a leading part in the civic and social life of Bombay, in its commerce and industry, in its education and politics, were present. Several Indian ladies were also present. Europeans, Hindus of every community, Mahomedans, Parsis and Jews were all represented by their leading men.

Sir Basil Scott, Chief Justice, presided, and among those who were seated on the dais were Sir Richard Lamb, the Hon. Mr. Claude Hill, the Hon. Mr. P. D. Pattani, Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, Bart., Sir Chinubhai Madhavlal, Sir Henry Procter, Sir Shapurji Broacha, Sir Narayen Chandavarkar, Sir Dinshaw Davar, Sir Cowasji Jehangir Readymoney, Sir Dinshah Petit, Sir Sassoon David, Sir Vithaldas Thackersey, Sir Jugmohandas Varjivandas, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy M. Chinoy, the Hon. Mr. Abdul Hussein Adamjee Peerbhoy, the Hon. Mr. Carmichael, Mr. Greaves, the Hon. Mr. P. R. Cadell, the Hon. Mr. Curtis, the Hon. Mr. J. D. McBain, Mr. J. P. Orr, the Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, Dastur Darab Sanjana, Mr Goverdhandas Khatau, Mr. H. A. Wadia, Mr. Karimbhoy, Mr. Abdul Hussein, Mr. Ebrahim Adamjee Peerbhoy, Mr. J. S. Wardlaw Milne, Mr. R. D. Sethna, Mr. Vasantrao A. Dabholkar and Mr. N. V. Mandlik.

The Sheriff having read the requisition, asked the meeting to elect their Chairman.

Sir Sassoon David then in a few words proposed Sir Basil Scott to take the chair, which was seconded by Mr. Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy.

SIR BASIL SCOTT'S SPEECH.

Sir Basil Scott, in opening the proceedings said that as they were aware the object with which they had met that evining was to decide the raising of a memorial in recognition of the distinguished services of Lord Sydenham during the time of his governorship in this Presidency. The coming and going of a Governor was an event of great importanee in their annals. The coming Governor depended invariably upon the amount of his experience of public affairs and he came with high aspirations. Sometimes fate was contrary and public calamities, such as plague and famine, made it impossible for him to find much opportunity to carry out the work he intended to do. Some times of prosperity and good opportunities for a successful and good government as indeed was the case in the time of Sir Mountstuart Elphinstone, nearly one hundred years ago. There might be a time when great and sudden wealth was provided by an opportunity for the development of the city, as was the case at the time of American Civil War, when Sir Bartle Frere ruled over this Presidency. In such cases the opportunities of gratitude were great; but as the great rule of a governor was at a time when in spite of great troubles, he was able to make a great name by works and acts by far-reaching wisdom for public welfare and in the interest of the people, they knew that they had for them an exceptional man as Governor, and such a man was Lord Sydenham. (Applause.) If he were to touch, Sir Basil Scott said, in detail all the valuable services rendered by Lord Sydenham in regard to many schemes and projects that he had done, he was afraid he would deprive them of a great part of their material. The idea as to what shape the memorial should be decided to take, was to have a handsome statue of Lord Sydenham. It was the object to which a part of the money that would be subscribed for the memorial might well be devoted for that purpose. He might remind them what fine memorial a statue might be. If they looked behind them they would observe a handsome specimen of 19th century sculpture in the statue of the late Mountstuart Elphinstone. Then on their left, as they passed Church Gate street, they would notice the statues of many of their late governors, and that of Lord Sydenham would add one more to the strikingly excellent collection of Governors' statues.

The chairman then read letters from Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim and Sir Adamj Peerbhoy, regretting their inability to attend the meeting, with the object of which they stated, they had their fullest sympathy.

Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy was then called upon to move the resolution which stood against his name.

Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy then moved the following resolution:—"That this Public Meeting of the Citizens of Bombay desires to place on record its high appreciation of the distinguished and valuable services rendered by his Excellency Lord Sydenham during his term of office as Governor of Bombay. That in commemoration of those services this Public Meeting resolves that the College of Commerce to be established in Bombay should be called after his Excellency and that the subscriptions raised in pursuance of this resolution should be primarily applied to the building and equipment of that College. That this Meeting also resolves that a Public Entertainment should be given to their Excellencies Lord and Lady Sydenham before their departure as a mark of the public regard and esteem in which their Excellencies are universally held for their devotion to the public good and for their wide sympathy and friendly regard for all classes and communities.

SIR JAMSETJEE'S SPEECH.

In proposing the resolution, Sir Jamsetjee said: Ladies and Gentlemen,—It was in response to a wide-spread desire of the people of this Presidency, that some memorial should be raised in recognition of the great services rendered by H. E. Lord Sydenham during his term of office as Governor of Bombay, that this meeting of the citizens of Bombay has been called to give expression and concrete shape to the general feeling on the subject. I need not say I deem it a privilege to move the resolution.

"In moving the adoption of the resolution, I shall not attempt to survey the whole field of work that has been accomplished during the strenuous regime of Lord Sydenham; for it would not be possible for me to take a detailed review without addressing you at inordinate length. It is now more than five years since his Excellency came out to this country to take charge of his exalted office. The first thing that the chronicles of this eventful period would have to record is the great activity that has been manifested in every branch of the administration. There has hardly been a single important problem affecting the welfare of the people, that has not received close and personal attention at the hands of his Excellency. Education, sanitation, medical relief, commerce and industries, agriculture and town development, the rights and privileges of the people, all these and many more have formed the subjects of most anxious and earnest consideration on the part of the head of the Government, and the results of this all-embracing activity may be seen on every hand.

"Though the personality of the Government has manifested itself in every branch of the administration, it cannot be charged against him that he has destroyed initiative or independent thought among those who have been engaged with him in the task of government, or that there has been any interference with the rights and priveleges or the freedom of action of the people. Those who came in contact with him, while not overshadowed by his personality, were charged with his earnestness and high purpose, and his genuine desire to serve the interests of the country. This strenuous activity on the part of the head of the Government transmitted itself to the social and public life of the presidency, which received an impetus in every direction. A great industrial and moral awakening has taken place, due in part at least to the influence and example of his Excellency, and on every side may be traced the birth of the new spirit of self-help and self-sacrifice, which augurs more for the good of our country than any number of reforms or political rights and privileges."

The speaker went on to refer to his Lordship's firmness during the wave of sedition which swept over the Presidency soon after his arrival. The manner in which the disorder was handled, soon had the happiest results, and though the forces of anarchy were by no means dead, yet the Presidency had enjoyed a period of tranquility, which we have every hope will long continue.

Another aspect of his Excellency's strenuous administration was the attention paid to the promotion of sanitation and the relief of suffering humanity.

How much had been achieved in this direction could only be gauged by comparing the state of things which existed prior to 1907.

No account of Lord Sydenham's administration could be complete without a reference to the great projects for the advancement of scientific, technical and commercial education which his Excellency was enabled to inaugurate with the assistance of the wealthy in the land.

Perhaps the most remarkable feature of his Excellency's regime—and one on which the future historian would love most to dwell—had been the vast improvement that had taken place in the social relations between the rulers and the ruled. Realising the importance of good manners amongst a people so peculiarly sensitive and so truly responsive to every kind word or action, Lord Sydenham proceeded to set an example of courtesy and affability.

The doors of Government House had been flung open as never before and the head of the administration came in personal contact with the best elements in the cosmopolitan society which it was his destiny to rule. The results would endure long after his Excellency's personality had left the stage long after the many controversies to which his regime has given birth have been buried in oblivion.

These were some the aspects of a strenuous and eventful administration. It was not unatural that the activities which had touched the hearts of the people at so many points and in so many spheres should rouse the occasionaly hostility of men who with every desire to help the Government could not always see eye-to-eye with those who laid down the lines of policy. Yet, whatever be the verdict on occasional acts of policy, it would not be denie that his Excellency has throughout been actuated with a genuine desire to promote the interests and happiness of the millions entrusted to his charge. He did not seek applause and turned not away from the course which he felt to be right.

They would not therefore, Sir Jamsetjee concluded, allow differences of opinion to colour their estimates of the man and his work. Let them recognize the sincerity of purpose, the earnestness of endeavour, and the high ability which Lord Sydenham had brought to the task of adminstration, and let them in recognition of these raise a memorial worthy of his Lordship and worthy of the people of this great City and Presidency. He would not discuss the form of the memorial beynond saying that the proposal to devote funds for the building equipment of a collige of commerce to be named after H. E. was an admirable one, and would he hoped meet with the meeting's harty approval, It would fitly commemorate the great ability, the lofty purpose and the untiring devotion to duty which had characterised Lord Sydenham's strenuous and beneficent rule, and which had rendered his adminstration one of the most eventful in the history of the Presidency.

In seconding the resolution.

Sir Henry Procter:—I feel it a great honour that I should have been asked to second this resolution and it gives me very great pleasure to do so. After what we have heard from the mover of the resolution it would seem hardly necessary for me to say much to commend it to you but I should like to add my testimony to what you have already heard.

During the 25 years I have been in Bombay we have been favoured with a succession of extremely good and capable Governors but I think I am not doing them an injustice when I say that Lord Sydenham will long be remembered as the most capable and hardest working Governor within our memory. Many of you like myself have had the privilege of coming into close touch with him, and what has struck me most and has probably struck others, has been his intense devotion to duty with a two fold object, one the efficiency of his adminstration and the other the welfare of the people of this presidency. He has consistently kept these two objects before him during his term of service here, and I think looking back it will be readily admitted that he has succeeded as very few men could have done.

His sympathy for all classes, his accessibility to all needing his help and his readiness to help such in every way possible is known to all and His Excellency and, may I add also, Her Excellency, will leave behind them an example of "living for others" which will long be an inspiration to the people of this presidency.

What his Excellency has done in the cause of Education is so well know that I need not refer to it now, but I should like to refer to a few other matters in which His Excellency has taken a special interest.

He has not, unnaturally taken a particular intererst in this beautiful city and has shown it in the help he has afforded to any scheme connected with its welfare. It is mainly due to his efforts that legislation has been enacted to control the smoke nuisance on the same line as in Bengal. There it has been most successful and we have every reason to believe it will be equally successful here and that very shortly the heavy reproach of smoke which has lain so long over our beautiful city be removed. When it is, do not let us forget the debt we owe his Excellency. Another matter in connection with our city which His Excellency has taken a deep personal interest it has been the Reclamation Scheme in Back Bay. That more building land is urgently wanted in Bombay is proved by the exorbitant rents now asked, and that the proposed reclamation is on the most favourable site obtainable is I think undoubted. I hope that the scheme will receive the assistance of the Government of India which it certainly deserves and without which help it must be very much delayed, but I feel confident that sooner or later it must be carried through, and when it is, do not let us forget that we owe it largely to His Excellency's foresight and perseverance.

The last matter I wish to refer to is the legislation enacted last year to control betting on Race Courses. I think we owe a deep debt of gratitude to His Excellency for grappling with this evil which was becoming a real source of danger to all communities. The results so far have amply justified the course adopted and I only hope similar legislation will follow in other parts of India.

With these few remarks I have very much pleasure in seconding the resolution which I feel sure will be passed with acclamation.

Sir Chinubhai Madhavalal or who supported the resolution in his speech referred to his Excellency unbounded interest in the cause of science and his untiring efforts to spread scientific knowledge among the people of this presidency. The foundations of colleges for teaching science, the establishment of a laboratory at Parel and the inauguration of an institution for the study and improvement of sanitation, and his Excellency's deep solicitude for the development of commerce, the establishment of the commercial people claimed for him their gratitude and entitled him to their appreciation.

The Hon. Mr. Rafiyuddin Ahmed, referred to the various qualities of his Excellency: He said, his Excellency was a successful statesman, an able scientists, an energetic president of many well-known associations and an hardworking journalist.

Sir Jugmohandas Varjivandas supported the resolution.

He said that his Excellency had endeored himself to the hearts of all of them and had won the affection and admiration of all classes and communities, not only by his wise, beneficient and sympathetic rule but also by his excellent qualities of head and heart. As a true friend of the people, as an administrator accessible to all, as man with moral courage, wide sympathies and honesty of purpose, and above all as a citizen devoted to the welfare of others. His Excellency's name could not be associated with a more deserving institution than the proposed commercial college. His Excellency could well be considered as one of the greatest pioneers of scientific and commercial education in the country.

Mr. N. V. Mandalik, further supported the resolution which was carried by acclamation.

Sir Vithaldas Thackersey then moved the resolution appointing a committee with the Hon. Sir Basil Scott as the chairman. Justice Heaton, H. H. the Aga Khan, Dastur Sanjana, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Sir Sassoon David, Sir Dinshsw Petit, Sir Chunibhoy Madhavalal, Sir Charles Armstrong, Sir Henry Procter, Sir Ebrahim Rahimtoola, Sir Currimbhoy, Sir Balchandra Krishna, and many others as members, and Mr. J. S. Wardlaw Milne, Sir Shapurji Barucha, Mr. H. A. Wadia, Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas and Sir Vithaldas Thackersay as secretaries and Mr. Narotam M. Goculdas and Mr. Kavasji Jehangir as treasurer's to collect found and to make all the necessary arrangement for the proposed memorial and entertainment.

Sir Vitaldas said that His Excellency came amongst them at a time when the country was in an agitated mood and in what a masterly manner his Excellency dealt with a very difficult situation was now a matter of common knowledge. His Excellency met his private sorrows with courage and resolution that marked the discharge of his public duties and he threw himself all the more vigorously into the work of ameliorating the conditions of the people of this Presidency, physical, intellectual and economical. The obligations of his Excellency which entitled him to their grateful regard were too numerous to mention

Sir Vithaldas then announced that Rs. 25,000 had been already subscribed.

Mr. J. S. Wardlaw Milne seconded the resolution. In doing so he said that the resolution required no recommendation from him but he would like to say that Lord Sydenham was a great man and an all-round Governor. Above all other interests that occupied his attention during his administration he was particularly devoted to the welfare of the City of Bombay and had striven to the utmost of his ability to make its people happy and contended. Mr. H. A. Wadya in supporting the resolution referred to Lord Sydenham's experience, talent, untiring industry, tenacity of purpose, and lofty ideals. He made use of all these for the weal of the public. In the annals of Bombay his name would stand second to no other capable administrator's, who had successfully occupied the position of the Governor of this presidency.

The Hon. Mr. Fuzulbhoy Chinoy said that all speakers referred to his Excellency's good work and good-qualities and he had nothing to add but only to say that in "honouring his Excellency they were honouring one to whom honour was due."

Mr. Gordhandas Khattau in supporting the resolution referred to the Racing Act which his Excellency enacted in the face of strenuous opposition. That act had done great good not only saved lakhs of rupees to the citizens of Bombay but had raised their morals. He hoped his Excellency's example would be followed by governments elsewhere.

The Hon. Mr. Adamjee Peerbhoy also spoke on the resolution, which was put to the vote and unanimously carried.

On the motion of Sir Dinshaw Petit a vote of thanks was accorded to the Sheriff.

On the motion of Sir Cowasji Jehangir a hearty vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman.

NEW BOMBAY GUN CLUB.

A meeting of the above Club was held at Mahim on the 16th inst. The first event was a 10-bird Handicap Sweep, which was won by J. Moore with 8 kills, including handicap, J. M. S. Culbertson and P. J. Tonkin tieing for second place.

A similar sweep, followed which was divided by A. Leeson and W. S. Rogers with a score of 8 kills each.

The third event war a team shoot between sides chosen by W. S. Rogers and A. Leeson, the latter's team proving successful. Entries were then taken for a spoon shoot for which A. Leeson with 9 kills.

D. W. Johnstone with 8 kills and handicap. and C. H. Burt with 6 kills and 3 hondicap, tied. On schooting off, C. H. Burt was declared the winner, A. Leeson taking the sweep as second prize.

A. Handicap Sweep at Unknown Traps followed, in which C. H. Burt was again successful, W. S. Rogers, A.S. Knowles and A. Leeson tieing for second place.

The final event was a Double Rise Competition at 5 pairs of birds. W. S. Rogers with the excellent score of 3 double and 2 single kills, which is the Club's record score for a duble rise competition, was the winner, and A. Leeson was second.

WOMAN OF THE WORLD.

TO BED, TO BED

Much fun has been made of the medical suggestion that people should all sleep between 5 and 7 p.m. But it seems to me the idea is excellent if our present mode of life is to continue. As it is we burn the candle at both ends and suffer all manner of nervous ills in consequence. Personally, I believe we should reap the benefit, and have a much better time generally, if we entirely revised our hours of work, pleasure, and rest. We have sown a crop of ridiculously late hours, and only reaped a bundle of nerves. We have secured thereby an extra meal, five o'clock tea, and made ourselves slaves to time. To go to bed between tea and dinner would certainly not be convenient; one cannot imagine everything coming to a standstill throughout the metropolis for two hours daily; and as one's couch might not—and certainly would not in the case of business folk—be in proximity to the last scene in which one might be taking part before the hour of rest, we should witness strange stampedes and get scant attention anywhere as it drew night But what we really ought to have the courage to revive, and what I yet hope the leading hostesses may insist upon, is an earlier dinner hour, which in turn will bring about a revolution in the times of all entertainments. We should then rise up earlier, revive many delightful old morning sociabilities and pursuits, and find ourselves saner in every sense of the word. There would be time enough for everything if we got due rest and began early enough. On the other side of the Atlantic hostesses are on strike against late hours; and why should we not be as sensible here?

MURDERING SLEEP.

I am sure everybody would rather be legally compelled to sleep between these hours daily than keep perpetually wide awake by the means discovered by some fiendish American inventor. He has contrived some kind of chair in which the sitter feels perfectly rested and relaxed, while he has no need of sleep. It may or may not be all that is claimed for it, but in any case it is a horrible contrivance. Allowing that it is a horrible contrivance. Allowing that it is possible to keep rested, fresh and sane without sleep, "cui bono? Who wants to be perpetually conscious? Surely we talk enough as it is without being given more time and energy for babbling; surely we neither want more of each other's society than we now get, nor working hours. It is merciful to forget oneself, one's worries, and one's friends in sleep which "knits up the ravelled sleive of care." To be always alert, always on the go, would be simply ghastly. One can imagine nothing more horrible than to realise that there was no difference at all between day and night, that one's brain was a kind of human clock which went on working hour after hour without cessation. Perhaps the theatres of the future may be fitted with these seats so that perpetual performances may be given, and pleasure-seekers may drop in at any time during the day or night to watch the picture-shows which, according to Mr. Edison, will represent the drama in the coming by-and-by.

THE DANCING HOUR.

The dance-tea, now so popular on the other side of the Atlantic; is coming to us. As a matter of fact, it may be said to have arrived. But it is no novelty. It was with us in the eighties, and then young people had not the incentive to dance that they now have when everybody's doing rag-time. They waltzed and—is it possible?—contentedly and gaily polka-d, and there was never any difficulty in getting men to tread these measures with girls in high, boned bodices and for no greater reward than tea and cakes. But now that the rag-time mania has taken such a hold upon us, and even 'Varsity dons are morris-dancing for all they are worth and on the slightest pretext, the afternoon dance ought to have a vogue such as has never been known. If hostesses do not gather their dancing men while they may they will be exceedingly foolish. At the moment you have only to pipe "Hitchy Koo" or some of its kin, or "Graters on the Green," and there will spring up more rag-timers and morris-dancers than you need. Now is your time, hostesses but remember this—that carazes nowadays must be all things by turn and nothing long. You must be positively kaleidoscopic in your effects or you assuredly hold neither man nor woman. Our "revues" have to be continually re-seasoned and re-flavoured with new dances, new songs, new incidents; so, too, must be our private entertainments. The hostess, like the up-to-date "restaurateur" and the variety-show manager, must always be giving a fillip to the appetite. So if we ask our friends to come in and dance at uncanonical hours and in "lay" dress, we must find means of persuading them that they are not doing what everybody is doing, but that they are discovering something new each time.

MEN WOMEN LIKE.

A lady novelist has just stated that attractive men do not make the best husbands. She goes further, and avers that the kind of man with whom a woman "falls in love," as we understand the expression, is not the one with whom she can reasonably expect to live happily in wedlock. There is a great deal in what she says. But is there time for us to find out nowadays the people who are really those with whom one can hope to live in full sympathy? We rush into matrimony as we do everything in these hustling times. Sex-attractiveness is the arrow Cupid uses when he does not employ one tipped with gold. Such weapons are not new, you may argue. Of course they are not and as long as the world wags Marriages will be brought about by their means. But all the same they never have been and never will be means to happy-ever-after ends, I repeat that we have too little time nowadays to make the right kind of marriages. Of course all women cannot like the same kind of men. There are blustering masterful insolent kinds of men who appeal to some there are women who like soft effeminate mincing creatures who hang about talk about themselves and crave sympathy there are women who like rakes and money-makers do these people ever love each other? One doubts it. The people who marry and live happily ever after are those who mate because they find they are really companionable to each other. He may be hideous or she may be plain; they may be rich or poor; for months on end they may be separated but so long as they are prepared to act unselfishly affectionately and fairly and squarely towards each other they have all that is necesary to happiness. That is why one has such hopes for the future. The coming woman is being more and more recognised as man's chum.

FAIR OR DARK?

Whether Stage villains adventuresses should be dark or fair is a matter which stage-managers and wig-makers can best decided. The mirror cannot always be held up to nature when the effects of lighting and distance have to be taken into consideration. You must speak to be heard on the stage, and you must make up so that your changes of facial expression will carry far over the footlights. But it is quite another matter to consider the colour of hair and eyes as a clue to character. From personal experience we can all quote cases to prove that fair or dark people are the worst, and do we not all know that "blue eyes are for heaven, grey eyes for paradise, brown eyes for purgatory, green eyes for hell"? There are dark as well as fair "cats," and blonde villains as deeply dyed as those with raven locks and flashing eyes. But I think there can be no two opinions about green-eyed folk. They are never to be trusted. They need not necessarily be fair haired. One has known absolute brunettes whose eyes have been of the tint of absinthe or halfpenny stamps. One grants that the green eye can be beautiful, especially when it has more grey than blue in it; when there is a mixture of the latter colour a cold, cruel effect is produced. But the grey dash gives the green eye its dangerous fascination. I shall doubtless bring wrath on my head for saying it, but the possessors of eyes of this kind are certainly bad and dangerous to know, if they are not actually mad. There is a red-brown eye too, which is not to be trusted. But as regards the colour of hair no hard and fast rules can be laid down. In England we were all fair once upon a time. In some countries everybody is brunette, generally speaking. And there must be different types of character in peoples whether they belong to a blonde or a dark race; Moreover, "coiffeurs" can work wonders, and who shall say for certain when Titian locks are natural? But eyes give one away most terribly and none more surely than those of green.—Ambrosia in the "World.

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THE
Bombay Gazette.

Tuesday, 18th March, 1913.

NATIVE STATES AND ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES.

THE enquiry into the affairs of the Civil Service, to be followed later on by a similar quest regarding all the other departments of the administration, is limited to British India, for political and geographical reasons. But it should be remembered that outside the area included in the itinerary of this remarkable Commission, there are the vast tracts of territory known as Protected India ruled by hundreds of Chiefs of varying degrees of rank and dignity, from the Prince, whose proudest title is "Our Faithful Ally," to the possessors of a few square miles of country under the guardianship of neighbouring collectorates. The enormous extent of these States will be realised from the figures given in recent Reports wherein they are described as holding upwards of eight hundred thousand square miles of territory, carrying a population of some seventy millions. Up to the present, their rulers have taken no active part in the general affairs of British India, though various schemes have been devised for their participation in the Councils of the Government; but they are, nevertheless, keenly interested, on personal and administrative grounds, in the projected changes which are being pressed with so much volubility and specious arguments by witnesses who represent the views of the educated classes. If, for instance, we are to have Indian Lieut.-Governors and Commissioners, as suggested by some of these testifiers, there will be no reason why Residents and Political Agents, should not be drawn from the same source, though there is strong ground for the belief that the States would resent innovations of this kind in the personnel of the department which controls their relations with the Viceroy. It may also be asserted without fear of contradiction that any serious reduction in the European agencies of the Government would be viewed with equal dismay, because the States still hold to the tradition of the intellectual and personal superiority of the ruling race, and are not prepared to accept Oriental substitutes even if hall-marked by simultaneous examinations or by a process of selection.

In this connection we may quote a striking pronouncement by the Maharaja Scindia, who, a few days since, put forward a very reasonable claim on behalf of the States for a consultative partnership in matters touching their interests or affecting the general welfare of the Empire. Referring to the sedition which was rife in certain parts of India in the latter part of Lord Minto's era, and which, according to Sir Reginald Craddock, is still simmering in some localities, the Gwalior chief declared: "He, who seeks to subvert the Government of His Majesty in India, a Government supremely humane and just, and which, I have no doubt, was ordained by Providence to bring happiness and prosperity to His Majesty's Indian subjects, is in my eyes, at once a contemptible ingrate, and a traitor, to his own country." The subversion, which is now being attempted, carries no disloyal reflection with it as the process is proceeding through legitimate channels, the Commission being one of them, and we believe that if the Native States were consulted, there would be a unanimous adhesion to the sentiments avowed by the Gwalior ruler, and that their verdict would be opposed to the changes so cheerfully contemplated by Indian witnesses who are not familiar with the opinions of these powerful colleagues of the Government. We do not suggest that the Nawabs and Maharajahs should be asked to give evidence on the basis of the question papers set by the Commission, but a synopsis of the reasons for the enquiry might be transmitted through their Political Agents; and, unless our information is altogether inaccurate, they would be valuable allies in the fight which Englishmen are making against the subversion of forms of administration which has solidified the empire, and given the States a strong interest in the preservation of existing conditions. For, after all, the territorial divisions, which segregate their governments from ours, and enable them to claim independence in their internal affairs, are merely geographical expressions when mutual advantages are at stake, as exemplified by the "reforms" projected, from which the Political Department cannot hope to be immune, although it is under the immediate supervision of the Viceroy. The scheme for the Imperial Council is hung up for the present; because there are official disagreements over its composition and the scope of its operations; but the States have been admitted to the military partnership signified by their Imperial Troops, and we know that all their resources, financial and human, are at our disposal whenever the Government of India chooses to invoke them, and that their fidelity to the Crown is a national asset of incomparable value. On the latter point, we had the ardent testimony of Scindia a few days since at the Chiefs' Educational Conference, opened by the Viceroy, when he asseverted that none realizes more than the Ruling Princes, who may ever be depended upon, through thick and thin, to steadfastly maintain their traditions of unflinching loyalty to His Imperial Majesty, how closely united and identical are the interests of the Government out here and those of ourselves and our States."

Similar avowals have been made by all the leading Princess, and one has only to consult their replies to Lord Minto's appeal for co-operation in the suppression of sedition to recognise the depth and sincerity of their protestations and the unconditional support they are prepared to give to the Government, which guarantees the integrity of their dominions. In connection with our suggestion that there should be fuller reciprocity between the ruling power and its loyal allies, it may be pointed out that this idea found expression in the Maharajah's speech at the Dehli Conference. Its object was the consideration of proposals of reforms in the educational curriculum of the Chief's colleges and the evolution of a new training school for post-graduate instruction. But he adroitly used the opportunity for pleading that similar consultations might occur upon matters trenching the mutual interests of the Government and the States, with advantageous results to both; and we may be assured that the Viceroy was impressed by their appeal, and will do what may be possible to give effect to it. The operations of the Public Services Commission were not referred to as the States have been excluded from their sphere; hence, any allusion to them would not have harmonised with the Delhi proceedings. But it is quite probable that the Maharajah had them in view when making his recommendation for occasional conferences; because, there is no doubt that the Durbars are following the revelations of the enquiry with an interest they do not usually bestow upon Commissions in British India. The present investigation, however, promises to be fruitful in administrative changes, if the Nationalist party succeed in converting Lord Islington and the majority of his Colleagues to progressive ideals; and the Princes may be apprehensive that their position will be affected if British supervision is to be relaxed in favour of indigenous talent, in which they have even less faith than the witnesses who have testified against simultaneous examinations and a proportionate division of appointments between Englishmen and Indians. Opinion in Feudatory India is averse to the contemplated changes; and, if the semi-monopoly is to be extended to the Political Department, there may be embarrassing developments on which we will not pause to speculate. For all these reasons, it would be a wise act of policy to ascertain the views of the States towards a movement in which they are profoundly concerned as subordinate partners of the Imperial Government; and, if the Maharajah Scindia's idea of consultative assemblies could be put into practice, it would be a long step towards reciprocity, and to quote his apt phrasing of the coalition, "it would consolidate the ties with the administration and strengthen the Unity of the Empire."

THE THREAT OF TARIFF REFORM.

THERE appears to be perilously near danger of another serious cleavage in the Unionist party, at a time when it still has a great task before it. Doubtless, Tariff Reformers have been irritated by the tactics of the Government, who prevented a Tariff Reform amendment to the Address, but the remarks which have been made since by leaders of the Tariff Reform group, are caused by no passing fit of temper, and show that their irritation extends beyond their opponents to the official leaders of their own party. Mr. Chaplin tells us plainly that there is no peace in the Unionist party; while Mr. Goulding, a young man who has come to the front owing to his keenness for Tariff Reform, comes very near to insubordination in declaring that had he a vote in the Kendal division, he would not give it in favour of Colonel Weston, the official Unionist candidate. This gentleman is said to be a "Free-Fooder," and Mr. Chamberlain evidently regards his official adoption as a violation of the Edinburgh agreement, which provided that while the Tariff question should be postponed, it should still remain in the party programme. The selection of a Free-Fooder is certainly a hint that a principal point in the Tariff Reformers' scheme is considered of little or no importance, and although we do not suppose such was intended, it was certainly a tactless thing, to say the least of it, for the leaders, who must have been aware of the touchy state of the Tariff Reform temper, to have sanctioned such a selection. Fortunately, so far nothing seems to have been heard on the subject, except from the extreme Tariff Reformers; and if commonsense does not prevail and the working agreement between the two wings of the party does not continue and become more carefully observed, there are hopes, that on this occasion only a numerically small, if influential section of the party, may be concerned in any secession. We do not imagine, however, that the good sense of the leaders of the Opposition will allow the rift to become a gaping one.

INDIAN SHORTAGE OF LABOUR.

WHILE on one hand emigrated Indian labour is constantly being impressed with the lack of welcome which it finds, it is a wholesome thing that a more than ordinary demand for Indian labour in India should arise. We have had evidence within the last few days that both South Africa and Canada are becoming increasingly averse to "the Hindoos," as all Indians are called by them, irrespective of creed. It seems a useful aim therefore to impress upon those classes, who provide the majority of the emigrants, that in India they are more likely to obtain congenial work and comfortable circumstances. Madras is a province, which seems to be the particular hunting-ground of the labour recruiter, and Madras is now finding it difficult to obtain hands to perform urgent work. The shortage of labour exists all over India but it appears in Madras to be rather more acute than in other places. The Madras Government has, for years, had under progress the restoration of tanks for irrigation purposes throughout the province, and this work has been seriously hindered by the difficulty which has been experienced during the last twelve months in finding labour for it. It is true that the works to be undertaken, are usually petty, affording little profit, so that it is difficult to get contractors to take them up; but the same scarcity of labour has been found when large irrigation schemes have had to be undertaken, while there has been a constant outcry from agriculturists that the rice-fields are being deprived of their workers. A conference was called the other day to consider the situation as it affected Government works, and it finally adopted seven recommendations, four of which referred to special methods of attracting labour, by increased payments, bonuses, and other ways. At the same time it would be a good thing if Government would cause the news to be widely circulated that there is plenty of work for labourers in India, and that there is no need for them to seek it abroad, where they meet with discouragement and hardship.

BRITISH ENGINEERS FOR CHINA.

DR. SUN YAT-SEN'S visit to Japan is regarded in China as the first step towards the widespread commercial development of that country under its new form of Government. A Railway policy is to be developed, and it is considered probable that Japan's assistance will be secured. But the organs of the Treaty ports point out that a very considerable opening for foreign engineers will present itself, and there will be opportunities for both the British and Indian. China is declared to be clamouring for instruction in engineering, and the British Engineers' Association is endeavouring to secure the predominance of British technical instructors in Asiatic schools, as well as to offer every facility to Asiatic students in England. For, it is realized that it is to the country of his education that the student will turn for supplies and material when he becomes a practising expert in his own land. But, while the Association is urging upon engineering firms the need of new methods and united effort, it is equally insistent in pressing the claim of British manufacturers to greater consideration and support from the Government.

OPIUM PUNISHMENTS.

THE Peking Ministry of Justice has issued a despatch to provincial Civil administrators throughout the Republic with the object of putting down the ruthless execution of gamblers and opium-smokers. The suppression of offences, says the mandate, is essential to the welfare of the people, but suppression should be carried out in accordance with the law, as arbitrary measures infringe justice. Articles of the Provisional Criminal Code contain provisions necessary for their suppression, but lately it has been reported that transgressors of the anti-opium and gambling laws have been shot. While not denying that such offenders are public enemies, and the infliction of severe punishment justifiable, the Ministry of Justice says there can be no question that the application of martial law, and capital punishment, is against the principles of humanity and beyond the limit of the law. Moreover, unduly harsh measures always cause trouble, and, in this instance, they are contrary to the original aim of prohibition. All future offences, relating to opium and gambling, are therefore tried by the ordinary Courts, or by Yamens where Courts have not been established, in accordance with the procedure of the Criminal Code.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. "Arabia" with the outward mails of the 7th inst., left Aden at 2 p.m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m., on Friday next.

His Excellency the Viceroy left Delhi to-day for Dehra Dun; the party accompanying him includes Lady Hardinge, Miss Sandford, Lt.-Col. Maxwell, Major Fraser, Captains Nicolson and Astor.

THE Punjab Chiefs' Association will give a farewell address and garden party to Sir Louis Dane on the 16th April.

MAJOR IRVINE, Divisional Judge, and Mrs. Irvine, have left Lahore for Kasauli, to undergo the anti-rabic treatment, in consequence of their pet dog having developed rabies.

Major Spence, Assistant Secretary, Military Department, who has been suffering from small pox at Delhi, is now much better, and will shortly come out of hospital.

WITH regard to the rumour that legislation on the subject of betting is contemplated by the Punjab Government, the *Civil and Military Gazette* understands there is at present no ground for the statement.

At the instance of the Mysore Medical Association, a brass memorial tablet has been erected in the anteroom of the Victoria Hospital, to the memory of the six nurses who died at their post of duty during the epidemic of pneumonic plague in that hospital in 1910. Their names are Mrs. Walsh (matron), Mrs. Saldanha, Miss Moore, Mrs. Edwards, Mrs. Foregard and Rajama.

Commerce states that Mr. H. A. Pearson starts in the course of the next few days from Calcutta to Russel Island in the Mergui Archipelago, to inspect the gold discoveries there. The same paper publishes some of Dr. Schulten's assays of the Dhalbhoom gold ore. They show that yields are ranging from forty-two to one hundred and thirty-six ounces of gold per ton. Before Messrs. Octavius, Steel and Co.'s mining lease was granted, an offer from a well-known Bombay firm of five lakhs for gold mining rights was refused.

THE question of the improved train service to and from Delhi, says "Pioneer" is under consideration by the railways concerned. The hours of arrival and departure of some of the mail trains are most inconvenient for passengers. A solution will probably be found in the attachment of more first class carriages with dining saloons on existing passenger expresses. In that case travellers will be saved from arriving or departing at one or two o'clock in the morning.

MILITARY MATTERS.

THE INVASION PROBLEM.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Feb. 28.

It is announced that a comprehensive inquiry into the Invasion Problem has been commenced by the Committee of Imperial Defence. This may come as a surprise to those who are under the impression that the Committee are always at work, keeping our schemes for defence up to date; and they may ask, not without a show of reason why a special investigation is necessary. Judging by Mr. Asquith's remarks on many occasions during the past year, it would seem, that every new factor that bears on the problem, is carefully considered as it arises, and steps taken to make the necessary provision to meet the altered conditions. As a matter of fact, however, the cumulative effect of many changes renders it imperative, that every few years there should be a thorough and comprehensive review of the situation, and a complete revision of existing schemes in order to avoid the patchwork of perennial repairs. The last overhaul was in 1908, and since then, many and important changes have taken place, changes political, changes naval, and changes military. If there is anything to criticise, it is not the decision to investigate, but the delay in starting the inquiry having regard to the rapidity with which the situation has changed and developed within the last four years. The air, as a practical path, certainly for reconnaissance and possibly to a limited extent at present, for offensive action, is a factor which, four years ago, was hardly existent. The change in the strategic centre was only just developing, and naval positions on the East of the North Sea had not been reinforced by aerial stations. Facilities have increased for the rapid transport of troops by sea, our naval manœuvres have shown possibilities of effective landings, which had been ridiculed in the past. The Territorial infant has refused to grow to the robust manhood confidently predicted by his fond parents. The Territorial Reserve is now existent, and the Territorial units can only muster some 200,000 instead of the 315,000 laid down as the strength. Practically, therefore, our troops for home defence show a total of barely half the numbers that were considered essential to resist a potential invader; in other words, an effective raid could be made by an adversary with half the force which, four years ago, it was considered possible could be landed. In overseas expeditions, the difficulties increase in geometric progression as the number of troops to be transported, landed, and kept supplied grow larger. It follows, therefore, that the smaller the force required for an effective invading raid, the greater the facility of the operation, and the greater the chance of its being undertaken. The larger the armada necessary for the expeditionary force of invasion, the easier it becomes for the Navy to deal with, and the more impossible becomes success and the more remote the likelihood of the attempt being made. The present facilities for reconnaissance by airship and rapid communication by wireless telegraphy have moreover introduced factors which require careful consideration in revising our schemes for defence. The ground to be covered is very considerable; but, as the problems have already been considered both at the Admiralty and the War Office, it is unlikely that there will be anything like the delay that there was on previous occasions, in arriving at definite conclusions. The material is there to hand, and what is chiefly required is co-ordination between the different departments concerned. So far as the Navy and Army are concerned, there will be no difficulty, the naval and military experts have been working on the same lines, and there will be but little divergence in their views, but there may be trouble when ways and means are discussed, and efficiency has to be modified to suit expediency.

"MYSTERIOUS VISITORS."

During the past week or so, the air has been full of airships, both literally and metaphorically. The daily papers have given at length the evidence, and conjectures, of eye-witnesses, and have dilated on the subject of the "mysterious" visitors. Not that there is any great mystery in the matter, however, for we know that we have no airships that answer to the description, and the few air craft that exist in England are easily accounted for, and their movements known. Equally certain is it that the visitors did not come across the Atlantic, but from the East, and being apparently of the rigid type, it is fairly obvious that they started from the only country which up to date has specialized in the particular form of airship. The passing of the Aerial Navigation Act, giving the authorities the right to signal any airship to descend and show its papers and empowering them to fire on those who disregard the signal, should be a very broad hint, that there is a lack of formality about these visits which is unwelcome to us, and that it is time they ceased. Unfortunately, powers on paper do not always, as in this case, connote the existence of the power of practically enforcing the rules, and this apparently is well-known to those, who are responsible for the circular tours in the air. As, however, this is a condition of affairs, which cannot continue for long, especially where the need for early action is realised by the Government, and borne in upon them more strenuously with each appearance of a "mystery ship" it is to be hoped, that the hint will be taken, and a manœuvring ground selected for these expeditions which will be less liable to lead to a misconstruction of their objects. It would be a very awkward incident if a Zeppelin were brought to the ground by an English gun. In any case it is neither polite nor politic for foreign Governments to allow flights over British territory, thereby creating a feeling of irritation, especially at a time, when the desire for the preservation of international amity is so loudly declared and professed. Apart, however, from other considerations, the advent of these nocturnal visitors has had a good effect in drawing public attention to our extreme backwardness in all matters aerial, and the necessity for improving our position as regards other Powers. It has brought home to many, who had not realized it before, that an efficient air service is now indispensable, a part of national defence as the Navy and Army. We have a long way to travel to make up for lost time, and the journey will be expensive, but once the necessity has been grasped, we should with our resources have no difficulty in gaining the ground we have lost, if we have time. And it is just this consideration which emphasises the needs for an immediate start on a scale which will reduce the danger of the uncertainty of time to a minimum.

AEROPLANES—RED CROSS.

Hitherto attention has chiefly centred on aircraft for military purposes as an accession to the combatant strength, but a suggestion

(*Continued on page 9.*)

ERIAL SUPREMACY.

BRITAIN'S MEAGRE PROVISION.

CONSIDERABLE UNIONIST CRITICISM.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Mar. 17.

The army estimates have been subjected to considerable criticism on the part of the Unionists, especially with regard to what the Unionists consider the inadequacy of the provision for ...ation, which totals £373,300, or ...h naval air-craft estimates, £500,950; ...e figure mentioned on 15th instant, ...z., £234,000, being for an air-craft ...ctory alone though the absence of the ...ual explanatory memorandum obscured ...is.

The papers compare this total with ...ermany's expenditure of £1,800,000, ...d France's which amounted to ...850,000, in 1912, both of which will ...e greatly exceeded in the estimates ...r 1913.

PROBLEM OF PERSIA.

...RESS COMMENTS ON SUGGESTED RETURN OF REGENT.

LONDON, Mar. 17.

The Persia Committee has sent a ...er to the Press drawing attention to ...e unsatisfactory appointment of the ...-Shah's brother, Salar-ed-Dauleh, and ...ggesting, as a remedy for the chaos ... Persia, "the return of the Regent ...rtified by the full support of Britain ...d Russia, and that he be permitted ... govern in accordance with the con...titution."

The *Daily Chronicle*, commenting on ...he letter, says that, if the Committee ...as nothing better to suggest, Persian ...utonomy is doomed. The *Daily Chronicle* continues: "Unless redemption ...an be sought from some less unhopeful ...uarter, the problem that Britain and ...ussia will shortly be driven to consider ...ill be, not the future of the ex-Shah, ...r of Salar-ed-Dauleh, but whether they ...hemselves shall govern Persia by dual ...ontrol or by partition."

A RUSSIAN MOVE.

The *Daily News* says that the parti...on of Persia would be no remedy, but ...ould simply transfer the disease to ...rselves. The journal urges the ...oreign Office to resist the appoint...ent of Salar-ed-Dauleh as a Russian ...ove to secure the return of the ...-Shah. "But that alone," it ...ys, "will not suffice. Money for ...rms, the re-assembly of the Persian ...liament, and the withdrawal of ...ssian troops, are indispensable ele...nts of a policy. If the Foreign ...ice neglects them and continues to ...t it will bring on us the disaster of ...tition."

SALAR-ED-DAULEH'S ESCORT.

TEHERAN, Mar. 16.

Salar-ed-Dauleh, it is reported, demands as the condition of his accepting the Governorship of Resht that he shall be allowed a Russian Cossack escort.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

SCHEME OF RE-ORGANISATION AND REDUCTION.

LONDON, Mar. 17.

The *Morning Post* says that a War Office memorandum will be published in a few days, giving details of the re-organisation of the Royal Artillery.

The scheme, according to this paper, will reduce the Artillery by three horse and three field batteries. These numbers will be utilised in bringing fifty-one field batteries up to the higher establishment, adding to each sixteen men and fifteen horses. There will thus be seventy-eight batteries at Home on the higher establishment, instead of twenty-seven. The lower establishment batteries will be practically abolished.

The training of batteries will be remodelled. The changes will result in the loss of one thousand men and three hundred horses, and the reduction of the number of special reservists, whose recruiting has been stopped

SITUATION IN THE GULF.

BUSHIRE, Mar. 17

The situation at Bunder Abbas is still causing anxiety. The Baharloo raiders have halted two miles from the British Consulate, but it is not probable that they will attack the port. The British cruiser "Pelorus" is remaining here.

RUSSIA AND NAPHTHA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Mar. 16.

Alluding in the Budget Committee of the Duma to the enormous rise in the price of naphtha since 1910, involving serious consequences to different industries, the Premier said that prompt and energetic measures were necessary. He foreshadowed the removal of duties on foreign naphtha and approved the idea of State exploitation of naphtha.

JEDDAH PLAGUE-INFECTED.

SUAKIN, Mar. 16.

Jeddah has been declared plague-infected.

THE SUFFRAGETTES.

HOSTILE CROWD GETS OUT OF HAND.

PLUCKY BEHAVIOUR OF MRS. DRUMMOND.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Mar. 17.

A hostile crowd of ten thousand attended the usual Sunday Suffragist meeting in Hyde Park.

Mrs. Drummond mounting platform cart was the signal for "pandemonium let loose." Mrs. Drummond was struck on the mouth with a clod of turf before she had uttered a word, but, though her voice was drowned by the uproar, she spoke for half an hour. During her speech there was constant shower of oranges, turf, mud and stones. A yong lady, who followed Mrs. Drummond, fared equally badly.

The police then closed the meeting, and attempted to escort the women to the Tube station, but the crowd overpowered the police and drove the women up and down Oxford-street for half an hour. Traffic was stopped. The police were reinforced and finally rescued the women. The Tube warden closed the entrance to the Tube after the women had entered; the majority of them were severely mauled and their clothing was badly torn.

SPIRITUAL MILITANTS.

LONDON, Mar. 17.

A body of women known as "Spiritual Militants," clad in black with orange scarves, attended St. Paul's and other churches yesterday, to proclaim the aims of a new orgapisation styled the "Spiritual Militancy League for the Women's Charter of Rights and Liberties."

The League has written letters to clergymen urging them to abandon their attitude of silence and neutrality on the question of female suffrage.

Mrs. Flora Annie Steel is one of the prominent organisers of the League, which disapproves of violence.

FRANCE'S POSITION.

UNWAVERING POLICY OF PEACE WITH DIGNITY.

PARIS, Mar. 17.

M. Poincare, speaking at the spring review of the Paris garrison at Vincennes, said that, while France was anxious to maintain her place in the world intact, and wished to be able to defend her honour, she daily proved her pacific intentions by contributing unreservedly to the European *entente* The Government would continue unwaveringly their policy of peace and dignity, at the same time having regard to the interest of France.

The fervent enthusiasm which the speech evoked among a quarter of a million spectators entirely eclipsed a simultaneous open-air meeting of fifteen thousand Socialists at Pre St. Gervais to protest against the three years' service Bill.

CANADA AND HER NAVY.

LATE SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE CREATE BAD TEMPER.

OTTAWA, Mar. 16.

With the consent of Mr. Borden, the House rose at eleven o'clock on Saturday night, concluding the longest sitting ever held in the Canadian Parliament. Heated scenes took place throughout the day, owing to members of the Opposition taking every opportunity of obstructing the discussion by technicalities.

In agreeing to the adjournment, Mr. Borden declared that, while the rights of the minority must be respected, the authority of the majority must be recognised. The Government proposed to carry out that for which it had a mandate from the people.

The leader of the Opposition hoped that the House would meet in a better temper on Monday.

PRINCESS MARY.

CONFIRMED BY ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

LONDON, Mar. 16.

The Archbishop of Canterbury confirmed the Princess Mary in the Chapel of Buckingham Palace, to-day, in the presence of their Majesties, Queen Alexandra, the Prince of Wales, and other members of the Royal Family.

The Princess was attired in a simple white gown, with the veil worn by the Queen at her own confirmation.

AUTHOR OF FIVE MURDERS.

BERLIN, Mar. 16.

A Pole, named Sternickle, who has been terrorising North Eager for many months, and is supposed to have committed at least five murders, has been sentenced to death at Frankfort-on-Odor with two accomplices for a triple farm murder.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, Mar. 16.

The P. and O. s. s. "Arabia" left here at 2 p. m. for Bombay with the outward mails of the 7th inst.

A Gas Geyser gives a supply of boiling water for a bath in a few minutes; a gas circulator keeps water constantly hot and available any hour of the day or night: there is no tedious wait for hot water.

THE WAR.

INTIMACY OF GREECE AND SERVIA.

ANTI-BULGARIAN PRESS ARTICLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ATHENS, Mar. 16.

The Greeks have occupied Samos. They were given an ovation by the islanders.

ALEXANDRIA, Mar. 16.

The Turkish warship "Hamidieh" has arrived here.

NEEDLESS SACRIFICE AT SKUTARI.

BERLIN, Mar. 16.

The semi-official *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* says that the demands of the Allies need a searching examination. Thus the hope of peace, which is universally cherished, will be submitted to yet another test of patience. "But," the journal adds, "we still cling to the hope that the difficult task of European mediation will be happily accomplished."

The journal also regrets the useless loss of life entailed by the operations at Skutari, since, it says, whatever its fate in the war, it will remain a part of the future Albania.

The *Norddeutsche* heartily endorses Mr. Asquith's remarks on the subject of the improvement in Anglo-German relations.

THE TURKISH CONSPIRACY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Mar. 16.

It is reported that Lutfi Bey, who has been hiding since the announcement of the conspiracy he was alleged to have organised, was arrested last night. A number of other arrests were also made.

THE OPPOSITION IN SOFIA.

SOFIA, Mar. 15.

The Minister of Finance, replying to the Opposition in the Chamber, declared that the war was still unfinished, therefore criticisms of the Government were premature. The Policy of the Government appealed to the Opposition not to withdraw its support, because, although Bulgaria might be confronted by enemies and rivals, the unanimity of the Chamber would enable the country to realise its desires.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Mar. 16.

A telegram from Essad Pasha, the Turkish Commander at Janina, states that the Turks only surrendered after accomplishing their duty, and doing everything to safeguard their honour and prestige

SALONIKA, Mar. 16.

Large bodies of Greek troops, liberated by the fall of Janina, are expected here. They will be sent to strengthen the Greek occupation of the region between Salonika and Seres, in view of the recent Bulgarian aggressions.

FIGHT NEAR CHATALJA.

SOFIA, Mar. 17.

The Bulgarians on Wednesday captured a redoubt near Akalan, outside Chatalja lines. The Turks attempted to recapture the position, but were repulsed, leaving three hundred dead and wounded.

The troops at Adrianople are deserting and surrendering at the rate of fifty to sixty a day.

GREEK SUCCESS IN EPIRUS.

ATHENS, Mar. 16.

During the pursuit of the Turks in North Epirus, the Greeks attacked and routed their rear-guard, capturing thirty officers and 1,570 men.

GREECE TO RENOUNCE THRACE.

ATHENS, Mar. 16.

In the Chamber M. Venizelos, the Premier, said that Greece had to renounce Thrace, not because it was occupied by the Allies, but for geographical reasons. Greece would have to insist on strict guarantees of freedom for the national religions of the different peoples.

Alluding to the relations between the Allies, M. Venizelos said that difficulties in regard to territorial annexation must appear, for the feelings of national exclusiveness were always strong, but he hoped that in spite of everything the difficulties would be surmounted. He was confident that the Governments would have enough patriotism to appreciate the importance to the Balkans of continuing a line of policy which would have results very different from those of their former antagonism.

GRÆCO-SERVIAN INTIMACY.

BELGRADE, Mar. 17.

It is stated that relations between the Greek and Servian Cabinets have become most intimate, and it is even reported that they have concluded a defensive treaty.

Anti-Bulgarian Press articles are becoming most common, though the official relations between Servia and Bulgaria are quitecordial.

Reports from military headquarters state that the Turkish warship "Hamidieh's" bombardments of towns on the Adriatic coast have caused a loss of 119 lives, besides damage to supply transports.

RUBBER CURING.

SINGAPORE, Mar. 17.

A demonstration of the method of curing raw rubber with vapour was carried out at Kuala Lumpur in the presence of the Chief Secretary, the Director of Agriculture, and many planters. The process occupied two hours.

THE TEA MARKET.

THE "TIMES" ON THE RECENT CHANGES.

BRIGHT FUTURE FOR INDIA AND CEYLON.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Mar. 17.

Reviewing the recent change in conditions in the tea market, the *Times* calls attention to the continued sensitiveness of the market as exemplified by the relapse in the past fortnight from the previous high level, which, the article says, was principally due to a Russian demand in Calcutta and coincidentally active bidding in London, also to the improvement in quality of Indian tea, bad weather in Ceylon, and the stoppage of excessive output from Java.

Discussing future prospects, the article says the conclusion is warranted that the popularity of tea as a beverage, trade enquiry therefor, the ability of consumers to pay for it, are steadily growing in various directions. While India, Ceylon and Java are producing and selling more and more, China's sales have receded nearly twelve million pounds this season, and Japan's exports are not expanding.

The article concludes by stating that in spite of the relapse since February, the position of many producers in India and Ceylon may confidently be said to be hopeful, because their tea is now almost everywhere recognised as the best. It will be well for growers that the value may not relapse further, since the increase in the cost of production seems to be unavoidable.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Mar. 17.

The death is announced of Mr. M. A. Macauliffe, translator of the Sikh Bible.

EXPLOSION OF ENVELOPES.

SENSATION AT CALCUTTA G. P. O.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 17.

A panic was caused in the Calcutta Central Post Office this morning by the explosion of two letters addressed to the editors of the *Englishman* and *Capital*.

The first explosion took place at 6-30, when a man named Ram Bhajoo was stamping letters prior to delivery. He struck the envelope with the stamping instrument, and it exploded, making a very loud noise. The back portian of the envelope was blown to pieces, but the address portion rmsined. Half an hour later a similar explosion took place.

The envelopes in which the explosive were placed were blueish gray in colour and it is believed that sachets of chloride of potash had been placed in them. They had been posted at Simla, (Cornwallis Street) and Bow Bazar Post Offices, respectively, either overnight or early this morning, in time for the 4-30 collection, and stamped at the offices of receipt without anything happening.

It is believed that they were intended to ignite when the envelopes were torn open, but the stamping operation caused the explosive to go off.

A third letter, addressed to the editor of the *Empire* was posted when being stamped exploded, injuring a sorter. A fourth was delivered at the *Statesman* office. The editor of the paper had been warned, however, and the letter, which was addressed in printed characters, was opened very carefully. It contained only a piece of tissue paper covering a pasty substance of chocolate colour. The envelop with its contents was made over to the C.I.D., and sent by them to the chief Chemical Examiner for examination.

POLICE THEORIES.

One theory held by the police is that the packages were sent by Bengali extremists, while another is that it is that it is the work of Mahomedans, who are displeased with the attitude of European papers towards Turkey in connection with the war.

BENGAL COUNCIL.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE "NEAR EAST."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 17.

A meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council was held this morning, his Excellency the Governor presiding.

In reply to a question put by Mr. S. N. Roy about the paper *Near East*, in respect of which Rs. 2,275 had been allotted in the Budget estimate, Mr. Stevenson Moore said that the cost for the supply of one copy of the publication was Rs. 22-12 annually. It was proposed as an experimental measure for one year to distribute copies of the paper for use in the common rooms of educational institutions and libraries, with a view to the dissemination of accurate news regarding the position of Mahomedan affairs in the *Near East*.

Mr. Lyon presented the report of the Select Committee on the Bengal Board of Revenue Bill, which was passed.

GAMBLING ACT AMENDMENT.

Sir William Duke then introduced the Bengal Public Gambling Act Amendment Bill. The object of the Bill was to penalise betting and wagering, which were not included in the existing Gambling Act. The Bill aimed at stopping cotton gambling.

Mr. Chuckervarty, in welcoming the Bill, deplored that it did not include race gambling.

The Bill was referred to a select committee.

The Council adjourned to the 26th inst.

CANADA'S NAVY.

TOO SOON TO ATTEMPT SHIPBUILDING.

MR. CHURCHILL'S LETTERS PUBLISHED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Mar. 17.

The correspondence between Mr. Churchill and Mr. Borden, the Canadian Premier, has been issued.

Mr. Churchill sums up the matter by saying that it would be wholly unwise for Canada to attempt to build battleships at present. The cost of the plant alone would be fifteen millions sterling and it could not be ready for four years. He points out that trained workmen cannot be obtained in Canada. He further says, it would be most difficult to know what plant to lay down, owing to the possible introduction of internal combustion engines which might revolutionise construction. He mentions that shipbuilding experiments in Japan and Spain are both still requiring great assistance from Britain.

GALE IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Mar. 17.

Gale has been sweeping the coasts of England.

Deep snow has fallen in many places and telephones and telegraphs are affected.

ALBANIAN MALCONTENTS.

LOHEIA, Mar. 17.

The Albanians among the force concentrated on the borders of the Idrissee country have mutinied and demanded to be allowed to return to their homes.

SERVICES COMMISSION.

INDIAN IMITATION OF EUROPEANS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, Mar. 17.

The Public Services Commission resumed its sitting to-day. The first witness was Mr. H. J. Stanyon, bar.-at-law, additional Judicial Commissioner, C. P., who did not think the present system of recruitment for the Indian Civil Service satisfactory for the natives of India. He thought that Indians should not be made to imitate Englishmen, and those who did so occupied a false position in India. Witness would completely separate the Indians and give them the Imperial Indian Service self contained. Witness expressed his sincere sympathy with the Indians, in whose interests, he thought, his proposals were the wisest. Witness would recruit Indians to the Civil Service by a competitive examination open to all Indians.

During the examination of Mr. Stanyon before the Commission, considerable heat was aroused by Mr. Chaubal's line of questions. Witness was against the recruitment of any pleader or vakil to the Judicial Service, if he had been an active politician. Mr. Chaubal instanced three Bombay Judges who had been Congress leaders. Then Mr. Chaubal wanted Mr. Stanyon's reasons for including Eurasians in the British cadre. Mr. Stanyon insisted that Eurasians were British in their mode of living, thought, dress and ideas, and, moreover, that they would not work with Indians. Mr. Chaubal was about to continue this line when the Chairman interfered, saying that any further discussion must take place *in camera*.

The second witness before the Commission was Mr. A. E. Nelson, I.C.S., Settlement Officer. He put forward a time-scale of payments which, he said, would meet the wishes of an association of Civilians which he represented. This scales was very similar to that put forward by the Local Government on Saturday, and bore a close resemblance to many others already proposed to the Commission. This witness favoured the recruitment of Indians to higher posts through the Provincial service.

There was a very large attendance of the public to-day, European ladies and gentlemen being specially numerous among the audiance.

The third witness examined was Mr. Hafiz Muhammad Walayatullah, Extra Assistant Commissioner. He opposed any form of simultaneous or separate examinations in India for the I. C. S. since he did not want the Civil Service, flooded with Indians who would not represent more than a few favoured classes or castes.

The last witnesses, Rai Bahadur Bishun Dutta Shukla, wanted simultaneous examination for the Civil Service, and opposed a separate examination in India for Indians. He would fix no limit, but would recruit Indians or Europeans just as they came out in the examination lists.

CONSULAR REPORT.

The following telegrams have been received by the Consul-General of the Ottoman Empire in Bombay:—

Sublime Porte, 15 March,—The cruiser "Hamedieh" bombarded the Servian camp at Durazzo, afterwards St. John de Medua without undergoing the least damage by the heavy artillery of the enemy. Of the seven Greek ships one was sunk, the other six must have been sunk.

Sublime Porte, 15 March, On the 13th instant, at Chatalja the Bulgarian attack on the village of Tchanakdja was victoriously repulsed with considerable losses to the enemy; the attack on Kissaarbeyli was also repused at Elbassan. After a long engagement, the enemy was obliged, under close fire, to retire and seek shelter in the retrenchments behind Cadikeny. Their losses were important. At Adrianople and Boulair, there is no change whatever. The general situation is satisfactory.

THE BOMBAY COUNCIL.

FAREWELL TRIBUTE TO LORD SYDENHAM.

GUJARAT TALUKDARI BILL.

The Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay reassembled yesterday morning at the Secretariat, his Excellency Lord Sydenham presiding.

Before proceeding with the business, his Excellency the Chairman said that the hon. members would confine their remarks to the principles of the Bill only and not enter into detail. The principles of the Bill had been fully explained by the hon. member in charge of the Bill as per statement attached of the Bill itself. His Excellency would try to explain what would be in order and what not. Any hon. member would be perfectly in order in saying that compulsory education was bad and that it was particularly bad in regard to the Talukdars of Gujarat. But it would not be in order to discuss in detail the clauses, or point out what hardship was involved in them. His Excellecy also desired to point out that if the Bill were passed through the second reading, it would come in an amended form at the second reading and it would then be open to any member to propose his amendment or offer criticism when it would be considered clause by clause. His Excellency assured the hon. members that Government had not the least desire to limit or curtial discussion, but they must observe the rules framed for the conduct of business before the Council.

The Hon. Mr. Fazalbhoy M. Chinoy said that no measure had perhaps evoked such keener controversey. The voluminous petitions which had been received from various interested parties, gave them an idea of the feeling which was running high among them on the subject. It was difficult for a layman to arrive at a clear decision on such a complicated measure, which contained some good and some disabling sections, though it could not be denied that it was enacted to save the Talukdars and their estates from ruin. The provision in regard to the compulsory education of the Talukdars' children was good in theory, but in practice, it would work hard. Before introducing the element of compulsion, Government must ascertain whether the existing facilities for imparting primary education were sufficient to warrant the compulsory system. He would not object to its being made compulsory, provided there were adequate facilities existing. If compulsory, Mr. Fazalbhoy urged, it should be made free. If Government really desired to encourage education among Talukdars, they should make a liberal provision of scholarships by way of inducement to them to take kindly to education. He thought that on principle, it was unsafe to place unlimited powers in the hands of executive officers without the light of redress in ordinary Civil Courts in regard to both title and succession. As to the definition of Talukdari estate, it should be on all fours with the decision of the High Conrt that the words "Talukdari" and "Talukdars" were synonymous. He also thought that the Talukdari officer should not be empowered to take possession of the movable property of a Talukdar under section 18. If section 24, creating the cost of management as a first charge on the estate, were retained, then it would be advisable to make some provision for the means of subsistence, by reason of unforseen misfortune or bad seasons. He hoped that in the Select Committee some of the objectionable features and disabling sections in the Bill would be done away with, and a judicial check provided over the sections of the executive. In regard to section 66, which gave power to the settlement officer to take up the education of the minors of Talukdars, Mr. Fazulbhoy thought, it must be provided that the expense of the education must be in fair proportion to the income of the Talukdar's estate. Again, tha penalty of Rs. 200 for non-compliance with the Settlement Officer was excessive and should be reduced. He welcomed the provisions for education and banking facilities. With these remarks he supported the Bill.

The Hon. Mr. Vithalbhai Patel opposed the Bill for several reasons, generally agreeing with the views expressed by the Hon. Mr. Parekh on Saturday. He specially laid stress upon the view that the Bill proposed to convert the Talukdar practically into an ordinary land-holder, holding the property on lease. Still greater was his objection to the unlimited and very wide powers given to the Talukdari Settlement Officer.

When the member was about to enter into details, his Excellency the Chairman warned him not to do so but to confine his remarks to the principles of the Bill.

Mr. Patel then addressed the Council for about forty minutes more, setting forth his arguments while taking the Bill, clause by clause.

The Hon. Mr. Barrow at this juncture again rose to a point of order. He objected to the Hon. Mr. Patel going into details by criticising the Bill clause by clause.

His Excellency the Chairman regretted that the hon. member paid no regard to the warnings given him. All that he had been saying might well have been submitted at the time of the second reading, when perhaps some of the amendments would have already been made by the Select Committee. For this reason his Excellency asked the member (Mr. Patel) to resume his seat, and called upon the next member to proceed with his remarks.

The Hon. Mr. Barrow then addressed the Council. He said:—

MR. BARROW SPEAKS OUT.

The Hon. Mr. R. P. Barrow, who followed with a vigorous speech, said:—I shall like to offer my personal thanks to his Excellency for the words of advice with which you opened proceedings to-day and the explanation you gave as to what is and what is not in order in a debate on the first reading. Bearing your words in mind I will cut down some few of the remarks which I had proposed to offer. Next I would desire to congratulate the hon. member who last spoke on the extraordinary amount of misinformation which he appears to have obtained from the voluminous course of reading which he had told us he had gone through. And further I would thank him for the unconscious and unintentional support which he has given to the principles of the Bill now under consideration.

The greater portion of the time so far devoted to the first reading of the Bill to amend the Gujarat Talukdars' Act has been spent on what seems to me to be a profitless dissertation on the mistake Government have been making for so many years in taking any sort of action on behalf of the talukdar and in an attempt to prove the case of the Limbdi Darbar "qua" talukdar against certain mulgametis. I submit my Lord that it is now the Council's duty to consider only one question—whether or not further legislation is needed. If the decision is that the existing law is faulty or inadequate, and the first reading of the Bill is assented to, the exact nature of the changes to be made will be settled afterwards.

That an amendment of the existing law is imperatively necessary a few minutes reflection will I feel sure, show. If Government and the talukdars themselves are satisfied with the existing state of things, if they are content to allow the dry-nursing of the talukars to continue indefinitely then I agree that it would be a waste of time and energy to tinker further with the law relating to the talukdars. But if they are not so content—and I confess that I cannot understand how they can be content—then amendment is inevitable.

Outside the province the Gujarat talukdar is little more than a name; possibly there are to be found in this Council some hon. members who are unaware of the talukdar's status, to his peculiar claims on the consideration of Government, of the tenure on which he retains his lands of his weaknesses and of his potentialities for good. I myself knew nothing of these things when I first went to Gujarat after a fairly lengthy service in this Presidency and this Council will I hope bear with me patiently if, remembering this, I venture to go over again, very briefly, part of the ground traversed on Saturday.

HISTORY OF THE TALUKDARS.

The Gujarat talukdars proper are the descendants and representatives of those who before our assumption of the Government of the Province were the virtual rulers of their lands. As a sequence, or pehaps as a consequence of our rule—for it was I think admitted that so far at least as the Ahmedabad talukdars were concerned their rights were at first, through misconception, treated in a somewhat summary and injurious way—the talukdars as a body fell away from their high estate and deteriorated so largely that Government were at last obliged to interfere in order to save them from total extinction. Act VI of 1862 was passed that the Ahmedabad talukdars might be purged of debt and given a fresh start in life as admittedly full proprietors of their estates. In 1877 an Encumbered Estates Act for Broach and Kaira was passed and these two Acts, modified from time to time by special legislative enactment, remained in force until repealed by Act VI of 1888, which was substituted for them, and applied to the talukdars of the Panch Mahals as well as to those of the other three districts.

Thus ever since 1862 Government have put into practical shape their desire to restore the talukdars as far as possible to the position which they held in days prior to our rule in Gujarat. I submit that that restoration was not the sole object which Government had at heart. Every move made by Government on behalf of the talukdars has been designed to lead up to the stage when it shall be possible for the talukdars to stand unsupported, the stage when they shall no longer need the ministrations of a special officer and they may safely be made amenable to the ordinary civil law of the country, secure in the enjoyment of the privileges attaching to their tenure.

There is no one, I submit, more desirous than myself of the T. S. O.'s disappearance from the scene in his capacity of dry-nurse, but before he disappears the talukdars must be in a position to do without his assistance. They are not within measurable distance of that stage far at least as the Ahmedabad talukdars was yet. The Hon. Mr. Parekh would have us believe that, within his own observation talukdars are no longer luxurious because he has seen no signs of wealth or ostentation in houses which he has been privileged to enter. Apart from the consideration that it is not the possession of wealth which is charged against the talukdars in general but extravagance, it may be answered perhaps that the milch cow's under usually is empty when the cow has been milked.

WEAKNESS OF THE ACT.

The weakness of the Talukdars' Act is, I submit, that it sets the T. S. O. a task which it is impossible for him to accomplish in view of the inadequacy of the powers with which he is invested. During recent years the T.S.O. has wiped out a considerable amount of debt, having been able to make an equitable settlement between debtors and creditors by means of cash payments or usufructuary mortgages and yet the volume of the debts of the talukdars is much greater than it was ten years ago. Is that to be wondered at? How can the T. S. O. take really effective action when an estate comes under his management only at the last moment when it is so heavily encumbered that its owner has no further use for it and is therefore willing to part with it temporarily? When an estate can be painfully cleared of debt only to be encumbered anew by the recklessness and improvidence of the owner? When he has to deal with a class which, speaking generally, is only begining to appreciate the essentialness of education? The Hon. Mr. Ghulam Husein warned us on Saturday that the talukdars fear that if this Bill becomes law they will be dummies in the T. S. O.'s hands and that his will be law for them. The fear, if it exists, is entirely baseless; even if it were not so, I would ask—what are the talukdars now with some honourable exceptions, save dummies in the hands of exploiters?

My Lord, I put it to this Council, that Government having once set their hand to the plough and neither look back nor stand still. It is I submit out of the question that the artificial support which alone enables the talukdars to survive should continue indefinitely. The time has now come for legislation which will make the attainment's of Goverument purpose possible within a comparatively short period, say another generation. The Bill now under consideration is designed to that end—it is built upon a desire to bring to a successful termination the labour of the last fifty years. I commend it most earnestly to the consideration of the Council.

Some opposition has been brought out in the interval since the last session of the Council. That there should be opposition is only natural, and it should receive the careful attention of the Council. The Bill probably will need amendment in certain particulars.

But I gather that for a considerable part of the opposition, even of that which is nominally that of the talukdars, the legal practitioners are responsible. There is to my mind sufficient evidence of that in the representation, made by Ahmedabad Legal Practitioners' Association, copies of which are in the possession of hon. members and which contains the amazing proposal that in order to lessen the cost of litigation amongst the talukdars, the State should forego the levy of court-fees and process fees the result of acceptance of that suggestion

would of course be to make more money available for fees to the lawyers.

This is not the moment for meeting in detail any of the objections to clause of the Bill which I understood the Hon. Mr. Parekh to be raising on the first day of this debate. But as the officer responsible to Government for the revenue administration of the province, I ask Your Lordship's permission to enter an emphatic protest against the hon. member's treatment of the T. S. O. in his official capacity. I am not so much concerned with the insinuation that certain provisions of the Bill must produce results which are only intended to "add to the magnificence of the T. S. O." but am concerned with that part of the hon. member's speech which asserted that the T. S. O. can, and will, control the vote of a talukdar whose estate is under management and by his speaking of this Bill as tending "to allow the grip of the T. S. O. to tighten round the throats of the girassias" —the implication clearly is that that the T. S. O. is already engaged in the pastime of strangling the girassias.

I am aware that no weight will attach to the hon. member's remark in this respect but I conceive that I should be failing in my duty were I to omit to enter this protest.

The Hon. Mr. Ramanbhai Nilkanth supported the principles of the Bill. There was a consensus of opinion, he averred, among the Talukdars, that they should not be subjected to the ordinary laws of Civil Courts, hence a change was sought. The Bill was worthy of consideration because it would save the Talukdars from ruinous and costly litigation.

The Hon. Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas said that a case had been made out for introducing legislation on the subject, and therefore the Bill should pass through the first reading.

THE OFFICIAL VIEW.

The Hon. Mr. G. H. Tupper, Talukdari Settlement Officer, then addressed the Council. He said that much of the criticism, to which they had listened, had failed to face the facts with which they had to deal. The dominating factor of the situation was this: The Talukdars were more deeply involved now, far more deeply than at any period in their history. They had been legislating for half a century at the rate of an Act every seven of or eight years. That legislation had been successful up to a point; but for it, the Talukdars would have succumbed. The success of all their previous ligislation had been circumscribed and partial, because it had overlooked causes to deal with effects, and because it had dealt with effects only after they had assumed proportions which had made treatment tedious and difficult, if not altogether impossible. In the Act of 1905, there was no attempt, no suggestion even, to provide for the education of Talukdars, or to organise their credit and to build it upon a solid foundation. Secondly, the provisions which the Act did make to restrict the Talukdars' power of borrowing, and to liquidate existing debt, were rendered practically inoperative by legislative timidity. The present Bill was an honest attempt to deal with a situation that would not be met successfully unless it was firmly handled. It was not possible and it was never intended to dry-nurse the Talukdars indefinitely. Unfortunately, the powers conferred by legislation were inadequate, and matters had gone from bad to worse. Stronger measures were necessary now than might originally have sufficed. There were two possible courses—either the task of saving the Talukdars should be abandoned altogether, or a determined effort should be made and adequate power should be taken to restore them to solvency, to educate them, to organise their credit, and to do all this within a reasonable period, say one generation or twenty-five years. After that, there should be an end of special legislation. Government should be in a position to say to the next generation of Talukdars, "We have cleared your estates of debt, we have given you a good education, we have organised your credit and your agricultural business, through the medium of a Land Bank; and we can now leave you, with confidence and a clear conscience, to stand on your own legs." This, he submitted, should be the goal of legislation. Could there be any doubt of the Talukdars' reply, if the question were fairly put to them? On the one hand ruin and extinction; on the other, a brief period of not very irksome discipline with a promise, not only of salvation to follow, but of abounding prosperity. Sunk in the densest ignorance, contemptuous of book-learning and of business, a century behind their time, they were not yet decadent. The sterling qualities that had won them fame and fortune, had not yet atrophied. They were well capable of adaptation to modern conditions and, so adapted, the fine old fighting qualities could not fail to make for rapid progress. Properly educated, freed from debt, and organised for agriculture, as it was the purpose of this Bill to make them, the Talukdars of Gujarat, with the immense advantage of combined operation on the largest agricultural scale, might confidently anticipate a future bright in its prosperity. They and their tenantry might well hope to lead the province in the arts of peace and husbandry as they had led it of old in war and rapine.

At this stage the Council rose for luncheon.

The Hon. Mr. Rafiuddin Ahmad supported the first reading of the Bill. He said, Mr. Barrow's lucid speech had shown the necessity for the measure. It was the duty of every member to support the Government in their endeavour to promote the interests of ancient houses. However, he did not favour the whole Bill, and particularly objected to the provision that there should be no appeal from the Talukdari settlement officer.

The Hon. Mr. Upasani questioned whether the Bill would attain its object and advocated another discussion of it in committee, where an open expression of both sides of the case would be freely expressed.

The Hon. Mr. Khandalawalla cordially supported the object of the Bill. It was essential that the important class of Talukdars should be assisted to maintain the Talukdars' which were an important class. He did not believe that without compulsion the Talukdars' children would be educated but he urgently pressed for the association of a sub-judge with the Talukdari officer in his judicial functions.

The Hon. Sir Richard Lamb, in reply, reiterated points which he had enumerated, in introducing the Bill in its support. He said, he had heard nothing that was contrary to these. If the Government were to do anything for the preservation of talukdari it families, must be done so as to secure some permanent improvement; so that, from year to year the impoverishment and indebtedness of this loyal and sturdy class should not be increased. He believed that the opposition of this Bill was due to the fact that there were people whose interest it was that talukdari estates should not be settled, but should go into the possession of others. When a talukdar felt that he must take advantage of the Act, Sir Richard Lamb added, it was the duty of Government to see that he bore his ancient title and was able to maintain the prestige of his council. He said that objection had been taken to the Talukdari settlement officers being practically the Court of Wards in Gujerat. He pointed however, that that was the practice now, and the Bill merely re-affirmed the practice which had already been accepted.

THE GOVERNOR'S VIEWS.

His Excellency the President, before putting the first reading of the Bill, asked hon. members to forget all the details through which the Council had rambled, and put the Bill at a great distance from them and look at it from that distance so as to get the views of Government as put forward in the Bill in true perspective. They all understood that the main and only object of the Bill was to protect the talukdars from extinction, and this was the object of Government, and he thought it was also the object of most hon. members, Statistics had shown that the talukdars and the protection afforded to the talukdars had succeeded to some extent in keeping them from being submerged, as they certainly would have been had the protection been denied, but they had the strongest reason for thinking that this protection had not been adequate, and required to be supplemented. They also felt, as the Hon. Mr. Tupper had expressed it, that the time had come not merely to protect the talukdar by artificial means, but to do all that they could to enable them in the future to stand alone. For some time these talukdars had been treated by the Government and the legislature as a privileged class, and som might say that under no circumstances should any class be privileged, and if that class could not stand alone in the conditions of modern life that class should go under. That was an arguable point. It also might be claimed that any man had a right to go to ruin if he pleased, but that was not the view of Government, and he did not think it was the view of the large majority of the members of the council. Another point which seemed to have been greatly over looked in the discussion was that the whole business of talukdari settlement officer was to prevent the talukdars from extinction, and by the results of his attempts at preservation he would be judged. If he did not succeed in the protection of the talukdar and was not using the powers entrusted to him in their interest, then he took it that he would be sharply censured by Government and that Government would set about finding a more capable officer to take his place. It had been said it did not much matter whether the poor talukdar fell under the tender hands of the talukdar settlement officer or under the tender hands of others, but he ventured to differ from that view, for the talukdar settlement officer's duty was to protect the talukdar, and his success depended upon the way in which he managed this task.

If the protection of the best interests of the talukdar was the object which hon. members and Government alike had in view, then it would not be difficult to arrive at some general agreement when this Bill came to be threshed out, as it would be of course in Select Committee, and for an aquitable compromise so be arrived at. Lastly, one or two hon. members spoke as if Government dealt in the Bill with harshness towards the poor talukdar. Surely that presumption was contrary to facts. The talukdar now existed and had not become submerged simply because Government had watched over him; but for this most of the talukdars would have already gone, and he was certain they need never fear that any Government of Bombay would be less sympathetic than the Government of the past. Much of what had been said in the debate was out of order, and he thought that if the man from Mars could have looked down upon them he would have said that there had been a great display of critical faculty and very little knowledge of the real facts. Those facts must be weighed most carefully before the Council next assembled, and he believed all hon. members would come to the conclusion that something must be done to save the talukdars from extinction. That was the whole question before the Council; details were nothing at this stage. He believed, and most members of the Council believed that further legislation of some kind was necessary. Therefore he thought that this Bill deserved to be read the first time.

The Bill was read a first time, and referred to a Select Committee, with instructions to report by May 15th.

A POSTPONEMENT.

On the motion of the Hon. Mr. Pattani, the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the formal recognition of heirs, executors and administrators and the appointment of administrators of property of the Courts, was postponed.

DISCHARGED PRISONERS.

The Hon.-Lieut Col. Jackson, I.M.S., moved:—"That the Governor in Council may be pleased to appoint a Committee of persons to hold an enquiry into the question of assisting prisoners on release by giving them an opportunity of obtaining honest employment and thus preventing their lapse into fresh crime; and that the report prepared by the Committee should be published and laid on the table of the Council." He said, the efficacy of work had been proved by the work which had been done in the Bijapur district. That in addition to the criminal tribes there was a large number of habitual criminals of all castes. Having quoted figures for the Bombay Presidency, in support of this statement, he strongly urged the establishment of Discharged Aid Societies, which should by conducted by philanthropic efforts.

The Hon. Mr. Rodda supported the resolution.

The Hon. Sir Henry Procter expressed best thanks to Col. Jackson for introducing this question. A few years ago, when he was Sheriff, nothing had struck him with greater force than the number of habitual criminals.

The Hon. Mr. Claude Hill said:—The subject-matter of the resolution proposed by the Hon. Colonel Jackson has been for a considerable period the subject of anxious consideration by Government, who cordially welcome the suggestion contained in the resolution. Though it is probable that the accounts of petty tyranny and oppression which are occasionally heard as incidents connected with the police supervision, of released prisoners are exaggerated, there is no use attempting to blink the fact that any measure of police supervision however safeguarded, is liable to grave abuse; and there is reason to fear that it does sometimes happen—perhaps less frequently in India than in Western countries—that the honest endeavours of released convicts to obtain employment are frustrated by the attitude of the police towards them. I may perhaps explain, for the information of the Council, and to relieve their anxieties, that the number of cases in which orders under section 565 of the Criminal Procedure Code are issued, is not large, nor is the liability involved in such order, on the face of it, very serious. That, however, is somewhat beside the point at present in issue, which is the question of devising means for looking after criminals whether under police surveillance or not, on their release, with a view to securing employment for them and to preventing their relapse into crime. I regret to say that there is no philanthropic body on this side of India which interests itself in such matters though we are able to invoke occasionally the assistance of the Salvation Army in such matters. In Calcutta they have a Prisoners' Aid Society, and I hope that, as one result of the adoption of Colonel Jackson's resolution, suggestions will be made which will lead to the establishment of some kind of organization with aims analogous to the Calcutta body. I may mention that this resolution emanates most appropriately from Col. Jackson. He is one of those officials who is not content with the mere performance, however efficiently, of his obligatory duty of administering the Jail Depment of this Presidency, but who has studied most carefully the means whereby not only may jail administration be made efficient but also crime may be averted. It will be of interest to this Council, though perhaps not strictly relevant, if I say that we now propose—and have in the Budget made provision for a commencement—to inaugurate a Borstal jail in this Presidency at Dharwar. In respect of that matter, as also in regard to prisoners'-aid-societies, we have been rather backward in Bombay, but I am in hopes that, as in the case of the introduction of the Borstal system, so in respect of prisoners' aid, we shall, if the Council will adopt this resolution, soon overtake the Provinces which are in advance of us. I am confident that the resolution will be unanimously adopted.

The resolution was carried and referred to a Select Committee.

FAREWELL TO LORD SYDENHAM.

A number of speeches were then made, by representative members in farewell to his Excellency, who was presiding at his last Legislative Council.

The Hon. Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy said that he deemed it his duty to give expression to the sincere regret which they all felt at that being the last occasion on which his Excellency would preside over that Council. The little he would say on that occasion he would begin with a reference to that aspect of his Lordship's administration which dealt with the work done by the reformed Councils under his Excellency's able and sympathetic guidance.

When the new Council came into being, many were the misgivings entertained by the thinking public as to the utility of a body which comprised so many and such diverse elements. It was feared that the new Council was too large and heterogenous a body to fulfil effectively the expectations of its progenitors and of those who had keenly followed its slow birth and evolution. These fears, he was glad to say, had been found to be groundless. His Excellency's tact, judgment, and firm but sympathetic attitude were largely instrumental in securing the smooth working of the Council, which soon came to be regarded as the most successful of all the legislative assemblies which the Reforms brought into being. He would not say that the results hitherto accomplished left nothing to be desired. But with the awakening consciousness of their rights on the one hand and their duties on the other, and with the due recognition of the importance of their association with the authorities in the task of administration, the future seemed to him very bright and full of hope. It would not be possible to review even cursorily all the activities which had characterised his Excellency's administration as one of the most eventful in the history of this Presidency. The watchwords of his Excellency's policy had been Progress and Efficiency. Progress, firm and steady, along the best and most modern lines; and Efficiency, not pursued as a fetish, but of a sort which India sorely needed, if she was to take her rightful place amongst the nations of the world. They had had in the past many administrators of high ability and purpose, but the combination of strength and sympathy, of confidence in one's ability and appreciation of other people's points of view—that combination had unhappily not been common. In all that his Excellency had done, his Lordship had endeavoured to associate with himself with men who by their position and education, could rightly claim to be the leaders and spokesmen of the dumb millions who constituted the vast majority of the people. If it had not been possible to secure harmony on every occasion, it would be unjust to put it down to any arbitrary exercise of authority by the Government, or any factious opposition on the part of its critics. Whether officials or non-officials, they were all labouring for the common good, and if they could not always agree, let them try and appreciate the motives of those who differ from us. When by the lapse of time the controversies of the hour had been relegated to their proper place, he ventured to think, the verdict of posterity would be that his Lordship's administration had been one of the most beneficient and eventful in the history of this country. He would not say much more; for he had, and would have other opportunities of speaking about his Lordship's great services to the Presidency and the country at large. They had earned for his Lordship the esteem and admiration of all who had followed the events of the last five years. His Excellency and Lady Sydenham had so endeared themselves by their generous hospitality, their Excellencies' charm of manners, and their constant association with every project that could advance the interests and happiness of the millions entrusted to their charge, that their Excellencies would leave Bombay to the unfeigned regret of every class and community in this Presidency, and with the good wishes of every individual for their united health, happiness and prosperity.

The Hon. Henry Procter said that on the part of the European members of the Council, he would like to say how entirely they associated themselves with all that Sir Jamsetji Jeejebhoy had said, regarding his Excellency's term of office. They would like to pen with him in his admiration for his Excellency's work during the past five years a record of which many then might well be proud. They deeply regretted his departure, and they felt that the influence of his life and work would long be feet among the people of the Presidency.

MAHOMEDAN SPOKESMAN.

The Chief of Kurundwad and the Thakore of Kerwada spoke on behalf of the Serdars of Gujerat; and the Hon. Mr. Fazalbhoy Chinoy, as representing the Mahomedans of Bombay, said:—

HON. MR. FAZUL CHINOY.

The debate on the first reading of the Bill was then resumed. The first speaker was the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Chinoy, and said no measure had perhaps evoked such keen controversy as the Bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to the talukdars of Gujarat. The voluminous petitions which had been received from various interested parties gave them an idea of the feeling which was running high among them on the subject. It was difficult for a layman to arrive at a clear decision on such a complicated measure, which contained some good and some disabling sections, though it could not be denied that it was enacted to save the talukdars and their estates from ruin. The provision in regard to the compulsory education of the talukdars' children was good in theory, but in practice it would work hardly. Before introducing the element of compulsion, the Government should ascertain whether the existing facilities for imparting primary education were sufficient to warrant the compulsory system of education. He would not object to its being made compulsory provided there were adequate facilities existing. If compulsory, he thought, it should be made free. If the Government really desired to encourage education among talukdars they should make a liberal provision of scholarship by way of inducement to them take kindly to to education. He thought on principle it was unsafe to place unlimited powers in the hands of excutive officers without the right of redress in the ordinary Civil Court, in regard both to title and succession. As to the definition of the talukdari estate it should be on all fours with the decision of the High Court that the words "talukdari" and "taluqdars" were synonymous. He also urged that the talukdari officer should not be empowered to take possession of movable property of a talukdar under section 18. If section 24 creating the cost of management as a first charge on the estate was retained then it would be advisable to make some provision for the maintenance of talukdars who was reduced to penury and deprived of the means of subsistence by reason of unforeseen misfortune or bad seasons. He hoped that in Select Committee some of the objectionable features and disabling section of the Bill would be done away with and a judicial check would be provided over the actions of the executive. In regard to Section 66, which provided powers to the Settlement Officer to take up the education of minor sons of talukdars he suggested that it should be provided that the expense of education should be in fair proportion to the income of the talukdars' estate. Again the penalty of Rs. 200 imposed for non-compliance with the wishes of the talukdari settlement officer was excessive and should be reduced. He welcomed the provisions for education and banking facilities.

MR. PATEL'S OBJECTIONS.

The Hon. Mr. Patel said that since his name was mentioned as a member of the Select Committee, he had tried to study the particulars of the Bill carefully and he had come to the conclusion that if the Bill were passed in its original form it would be attended with results disastrous to the talukdars. He raised a number of issues in regard to various clauses of the Bill, and objected to the wide powers being given to the Talukdari Officer, who was after all a Government Officer. He objected to the section by which the officer was empowered to charge the full assessment and he protested against the hereditary rights of the talukdars being surrendered. The Jama was a tribute, and it was fixed. A little care in framing section 17 would have avoided the grievances of the talukdars. In regard to clause 18, he said that was one of the most obnoxious section. It was inconceivable that the officer should be empowered to assume management under any conceivable reasons. The only power of a similar nature was in a clause in the Act of 1862, where it was only when then debt of a talukdar exceeded five times the annual income that the talukdari officer was empowered to assume management. The clause in the present Bill should never be allowed unless it were considerably modified.

The Hon. Mr. Patel was objecting to the fact that the Talukdari Settlement Officer was given power under the Bill to send a child some distance away to be educated when his Excellency the President, interrupting, said that point did not arise in the Bill.

The Hon. Mr. Patel: That is the power intended to be given.

His Excellency: That does not arise in the Bill, and nothing is more unlikely to happen. You must confine yourself to what is in the Bill.

The Hon. Mr. Patel replied by reading section 68 as follows:—Whenever the Talukdari Settlement Officer is not satisfied that due provision for the suitable education of a minor of talukdar family is made by the natural or appointed guardian of such minor, the talukdari Settlement Officer may issue a notice to such guardian requiring him to satisfy the talukdari Settlement Officer that the due provision has been made, and if the Talukdari Settlement Officer is not so satisfied he may issue a notice requiring such guardian to make such provision to the satisfaction of the Talukdari Settlement Officer and warning him that, in the event of his failing to comply with the requisition within three months from the date of his receipt of the notice, the Talukdari Settlement Officer will take measures for securing that such provision shall be made. He contended that the parent or guardian had to satisfy the Setlement Officer that suitable provision had been made for the education of the child, and if the Settlement Officer was not satisfied then he could take possession of the child and make suitable provision. This was a clause to which he strongly objected.

In regard to the definition of talukdari estate he said that this was very wide of the mark and would cause great hardship to Talukdars by all classes of tenure being mixed up and it would necessarily degrade the talukdars in the eyes of the public. He could understand that the object was to protect all the estate of talukdars, but he submitted that the consequences would be disastrous. In regard to section 50, he said that alinees were not subject to the payment of Jama, and if they were made responsible for the payment of Jama, the talukdars would be compelled to surrender their estate, and the land, which had hitherto remained exempt from assessment, would be subjected to a new survey and assessment.

CALLED TO ORDER.

The Hon. Mr. Patel had been speaking for nearly an hour and had been considering the Bill clause by clause when the Hon. Mr. R. P. Barrow rose to a point of order, and asked if the hon. member was in order in taking the Council through the Bill clause by clause and stating his objections to each clause.

His Excellency the President: I have already warned the hon. member that he cannot go into details at this stage of the Bill, and he has not taken my warning. I have been very patient, but I must now ask him to bring his speech to a close. If he doubts my ruling then he has only to study the rules and regulations for the first reading of Blls in the House of Commons I must now ask him to bring his speech to a rapid conclusion and not to go on criticising the Bill clause by clause.

The Hon. Mr. Patel said that he had about forty objections to the various clauses of the Bill (he had so far given about ten) and he would not go into details at that stage if it was not right to do so. He submitted that in regard to every new principle involved in the Bill he was entitled to criticise and he would try to do so as briefly as possible. He would now pass on to general observations.

The hon member next proceeded to state that he would strongly object to any legislation which would take away the proprietory rights of the talukdars. If they contemplated any change they must revive some portion of the Act of 1862.

Ten minutes later the Hon. Mr. R. P. Barrow again rose to a point of order on the ground that the amount of Jama, which the Hon. Mr. Patel was discussing was not before the Council.

His Excellency: I regret to say that the hon. member has disregarded the views I put before him when we began our debate, and he has not taken the warning I gave him. All that he has said now would be perfectly germane to the second reading of the Bill, and he will then have the fullest opportunity of dealing with all these objections if they have not been removed in Select Committee, I must therefore ask him to take his seat.

The Hon. Dr. d'Monte said:—"I wish to associate myself with the members, who have already spoken, in expressing my sense of the great loss, which this Presidency will sustain by the departure of his Excellency. Speaking especially as a representative of the Indian Catholic Community, I should not omit to make special reference to his Excellency's interest in, and concern for the well-being of the Community, evinced in several ways during his term of office. I need only mention here the establishment of two experimental schools in the Thana District specially suited to the requirements of the Indian Catholic Community, and the appointment of a representative on the Bombay Medical Board and in this Council to represent the interests of the Community. By these acts his Excellency has conspicuously shown his careful regard for interests which are not influentially voiced in the Press or on the platfrom. Coming to more general matters, I would make special mention on this occasion of his Excellency's efforts to improve the status of the medical profession and his endeavours to spread the benefits of sanitation and medical relief broadcast among the people of this Presidency. In the dapartment of education also, his Excellency has striven nobly to raise the standards and to improve the methods followed in our schools and colleges, while at the same time he has encouraged every movement to help the larger diffusion of elementary education among all classes of the community. As a resident of the Island of Salsette, I cannot but allude here with gratitude to his Excellency's earnest desire to help the development and prosperity of this important tract in the neighbourhood of the City of Bombay. I do not wish to take up the time of the Council with further remarks, but I thought it was my duty as a member of the Indian Christian Community, as a medical man, and as an inhabitant of the Island of Salsette, to place before the Council these few observations as evidence of his Excellency's deep interest in everything concerning the well-being of the province, over which he has presided for the past five and half years with such brilliant success.

The Hon. Mr Harchendrai Kishindas said that on behalf of the people of Sind, that his Excellency had done much for the people of Sind and the Port of Karachi, and the felt that it was unnecessary to describe at length the gratitude with what he was regarded there.

The Hon. Mr. Rodda also added a few words for the people of the Southern Division.

THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

In the course of his reply, His Excellency said he felt very sad that this was the last occasion on which he could meet hon'ble members in the Council Chamber looking back over nearly five and a half years, he now realised fully how much he owed to them. The Governor of Bombay apart from the many special and multifarious duties which fill to him as Governor had to learn to combine the functions of a Prime Minister with those of a speaker. In his former capacity His Excellency he had been more fortunate in his eight colleagues, two of whom superintended his early education, and with all of whom he had worked in full harmony. They too had worked in full harmony with each other throughout the whole period of his office. Their little Cabinet had wonder, gone many changes and His Excellency had had then pleasure of welcoming the first Indian member of the Council but he felt he was revealing no secret when he said it had throughout been a happy cabinet and the splits which they heard occurred in other cabinet had never been known to occur in their case. To all his hon. colleagues he owed a lasting debt of gratitude which he could never repay or forget. A harmonious Government disseminated harmomy throughout the administration as a whole, and such a Government he was proud to say had always existed during his period of office. To become Speaker of an assembly like that nearly at the age of sixty was a serious undertaking for any man who had not had a long previous experience of the duties which it involved. He could say that he had honestly tried to hold the balance evenly between all communities and interests. Looking back, he could recollect only one of his rulings which had been publicly criticised, and he confessed it was a consolation to him that the speaker of the House of Commons, with a great Parliamentary experience at his back had recently given an exactly similar ruling in an analogous case. But the President of this Council must depend largely upon the support which hon. members gave to that the Chair and support had always beforth coming, and his warmest thanks were due to all members past and present who had done so much lighten his burden. His Excellency was certain that the high tone of the debates had been maintained, and there had been almost complete absence of acrimony which would be handed down as a precious heritage to future Councils. Looking down upon these benches, he saw Indian and Briton sitting side by side in complete friendliness. These points of view could not always be the same, and among the Indian members also the point of view must and did occasionally differ. Such differences did not prevent sober and logical discussions directed to throw light on difficult snbjects. The objects of hon. members of Council and of Government had almost always agreed, and when differences of opinion had arisen they had been mainly on the means of carrying out those objects. That was just as it ought to be. Let them not exaggerate their differences, and ima gine that there were broad rivers dividing them when there were only tiny rivulets; let them rather dwell on their points of agreement than on their slight differences of opinion and seek a solution by bringing reason to bear upon the subjects of their discussion, trusting to accuracy of statement rather than to rhetoric which might sometimes be misleading. Thus they would surely cherish the firm hopes for the future of India which His Excellency's experience of that Council aroused in his, heart, which he would carry away to his distant home in England.

Proceeding, His Exellency said that it had been his good fortune to assist in the Council reforms which he had always thought desirable and which experience had proved to be most successful. The work of this Council had increased, and it would increase still more if ever decentralisation, of which much had been said and nothing done, became an accomplished fact. Then in all matters of provincial concern the Council would become a real power, and he was convinced the progress of this Presidency, now too often retarded because other provinces were not equally ready to advance, would be vastly accelerated. He was quite convinced that this Council was now quite fit to assume a larger responsibility, which in this opinion ought and he hoped would in time to come would be conferred upon it.

He warmly thanked the Hon. Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy and other members, who had spoken so heartily of what he had tried to do. Their words too flattering, but he hoped that he might take it that at least he had tried to do his duty, and to him to know that this was the general impression that he left behind would be a great satisfaction in the years of his life that were left to him. Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy rightly laid stress on the way in which hon. members of the Council, official or non-official, were labouring for the common good of the people. That was the true light in which they ought to regard public affairs in India. Viewed in this light, difficulties seemed surprisingly simple, and one might almost forget them altogether. He was glad to know that Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy felt as he did that the fears expressed of these reformed and enlarged Councils had proved quite fallacious, and that he regarded the Council as having great posibiiities in the future. He and other speakers had alluded to his wife in terms most grateful to him. For more than two years she had shared all his troubles and anxieties, and in addition had tried in her own sphere to help her Indian sisters. She had received from Indian ladies kindnesses, which she would never forget, and would carry away happy memories of her interesting life in India. And now again he had to thank them all warmly for the help they had given Government. To the Council as a whole he wished an enlarged sphere of influence. He was quite certain that the excellent spirit, which had characterised its proceedings would be fully maintained in the future, and that it would become a shining example of what such a body should be. Government and Hon. members had but one object in view, viz., the removal of grievances and the amelioration of the condition of all classes and the general advancement of the Presidency as a whole. It was with real sadness and regret that he bade farewell to his friends and tried colleagues on the Legislative Council of the Government of Bombay.

The Council then adjourned until to-day.

RAILWAY IN THE WILDS.

CAPE TO CAIRO ADVENTURES.

The Cape to Cairo Railway is described by H.J. Shepstone in the "Empire Review."

The work (he writes) has been stupendous and the difficulties immense. It was Rhodes's great wish for the railway to traverse British Territory throughout its whole course; but, for a distance of 350 miles at least, it must cross German and also Belgian territory.

Owing to this "foreign element" in the path of the Cape to Cairo Railway, it cannot serve strategical ends. Then, starting as it does from the east end of the Mediterranean, it will never be able to compete against the direct sea-route from England to the Cape in point of speed. Its object is purely commercial.

Like a gigantic backbone, it will carry the nerves of commercial life along the Continent, promote local traffic, and, by means of branches to the oceans on east and west, furnish outlets for the great future trade of Africa's wealthiest regions—the central.

EFFECT ON NATIVES.

An amusing description of the locomotive was once given by one of the Matabele chiefs He had been persuaded with much difficulty and by presenting him with food and gifts, to come close up to the train when it was stopped for the purpose of filling up its tanks with water at a wayside station.

On seeing the engine, the chief remarked: 'It is a huge animal be longing to the white man. It has only one eye (the head lamp). It feeds on fire and hates work; but when the white man pumps it to make it work, it screams. It comes from somewhere, but no one knows whence."

A steam traction engine greatly puzzled the natives, especially when the driver went round it, oiling the various parts. They discribed it as a "huge animal which evidently had the fever very badly, because the white man poured in medicine at so many parts of its body."

At Buluwayo, the work of construction paused for a while, while detailed surveys were carried ont northward, to determine the most suitable route. After careful consideration, it was decided to continue the main line right on to the wonderful and awe-inspiring Victoria Falls, which were reached in 1905. Here the engineers were confronted with a knotty problem—how best to span the Zambesi River.

650 FEET SPAN.

They decided to throw a graceful steel bridge of a single span of 650 feet over the gorge just below the Falls. It was built out from each bank simultaneously, and took eighteen months to erect.

The chasm here is over 400 feet to the water level, and, until quite recently, this bridge could claim to be the highest in the world, erected for carrying the iron road. Passengers can catch a glimpse of the Falls, the largest in the world, as they cross the bridge, and in the wet season the trains are drenched with the spray of the falling waters.

The greatest difficulty the engineers had to contend with the erection of the railway up to this point was the question of water supply. Beyond the Falls, however, troubles of a different character arose—the unfriendly attitude of the natives, encounters with lions, elephants, and other wild beasts, the ravages of white ants and other termites, and then as the Congo was approached it entered a reagion where sleeping sickness is rife.

From the northern bank of the Zambesi, the railway runs to Kalomo, the capital of North Western Rhodesia, some ninety-two miles away. This part of the undertaking was especially unexplored, and the surveying party, some hundred or more miles in advance of the railway, experienced terrible privations and hardships. They had to cut their way through a thickly-wooded country and dence vegetation infested with all kinds of wild beasts and subject to attack from hostile natives.

Then when the locomotive came along, it was doubtful how the natives would act.

ENCOUNTER WITH LIONS.

Exciting encounters with liones and elephants have been very frequent. There was a stand-up fight once between a lion and a lioness and four native workmen armed only with crowbars and pickaxes.

Though all the men were badly mauled, they managed to keep the brutes at bay until a party with rifles reached the spot and despatched the two animals.

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[illegible]AL COUNCIL.

TARIFF REFORM FOR INDIA.

RESOLUTION BY SIR G. M. CHITNAVIS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Mar. 17.

A meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council was held this morning, Sir Harcourt Butler presided. There was a fair gathering of members and spectators, who evinced keen interest in the discussion of the tariff reform question.

Mr. Fenton was sworn in. After the interpellations were over, Sir Gangadhar Rao Chitnavis moved :—

"Sir, I beg to move that this Council recommends to the Governor-General in Council the desirability, in view of the loss of opium revenue, of considering financial measures for strengthening the resources of the Government, with a special reference to the possibility of increasing the revenue under a system of preferential tariffs with the United Kingdom and the Colonies.

"Such a motion, in a year of abounding prosperity, requires a word of explanation. The Revised Estimate shows an improvement in our revenue of over six million pounds sterling (£6,191,000), to which the opium revenue and the railway receipts have principally contributed. A superficial examination of the Financial Statement discloses no need to discuss possible addition to the resources of Government. I may be asked, what urges me to these Cassandra-like prophecies on the approaching demise of a revenue which has just shown such unexpected signs of vitality. In reply, Sir, that, though our opium revenue has died hard, it is none the less dead. The position, therefore, is this : The opium policy of Great Britain has driven a huge breach in our finances. In the ensuing year, we have managed to maitain an equilibrium between income and expenditure ; but we cannot expect to maintain it for long. Not even our largest sources of revenue—Land Revenue, Railways, Excise—could be expanded sufficiently to make up the deficit, of 5 1-2 crores, which may be taken as our normal opium revenue in the days before the commencement of the policy of supression. These sources, too, are utterly unstable. They depend on the seasons and the rainfall to such an extent that, as the hon. Finance Member will allow me to remind him, he has himself described the Indian Budget as a gamble in rain. We cannot forego this revenue altogether. India is a country not yet fully developed, and we need all our resources for that purpose, if for no other. There is only one course open, namely, fresh taxation. Taxation has it limits, and a wise Government will only impose fresh taxes with great caution and in a manner as little burdensome to the people as possible. None the less, fresh taxation will soon be inevitable, and in my view it is advisable to face the fact and consider the remedy at once. The task of filling up the void in our resources left by the loss of opium revenue is one which will heavily tax the skill of some future Finance Member, if he is to avoid laying too great a burden on the people. Sir, I am anxious that in the process, nobody but that Finance Member should be 'heavily—taxed,' and that is my justification for moving this resolution."

FISCAL AUTONOMY.

The hon. Finance Member said: "Should financial trouble come on her, India is prepared to meet it—'L'India fara da se'. Sir, India cordially responds to this adaptation of Cavour's spirited retort on a memorable occasion in Italian history. India is self-reliant, she has always been, but she must also be free to utilise her resources solely to her own interests. Give her fiscal autonomy, and she can brave any danger. Give her that, Sir, and she will cheerfully forego her just claim on the Home Government for the heavy loss entailed on us by their opium policy. But of this question of compensation on another occasion. The issue I now ask hon. members to consider is what should be the form of additional taxation, should such taxation become necessary ? On this point I hold strong opinions. I will not have any additional tax except on the manufactured goods imported into India, and that too, either as a protective duty or as an impost under a system of preferential tariffs.

"Sir, I have said more than once that protection is a necessity to us. We have infant industries to protect. Granted even that, as free traders assert, we lose wealth thereby, yet wealth is not the only thing that nations desire. France and Germany have to be "protected,' so as to become self sufficient, lest they become economically dependent on a possible foe. We want protection because we have to find employment for our people and to foster our growing industries. We shall possibly lose wealth thereby, but we shall gain those benefits in exchange. The true question is not whether free trade or protection is the most profitable policy ; but whether the benefit that we expect to get from protection is worth the price that we shall pay for it. Sir, I contend that it is. But our hands are tied. Britain, who maintains free trade because, and 'only' because, she can afford free trade in virtue of her geographical position, will not allow us to adopt a protective tariff. Even a 5 per cent. 'ad valorem' duty on 'our imports of cotton goods, imposed purely for revenue purposes, was resented in Lancashire, we know with what results. Yet this 5 per cent. duty alone would yield us two crores of rupees, and would, in itself, go far to place Government once for all above want. Not only that, we cannot even retaliate upon foreign nations. We have to bear the 100 per cent. tax on our tea exports in Austria and France, and the 246 per cent. tax on the same commodity in Russia. Our coffee and our tobacco are equally heavily taxed. In a word, we are not only not allowed by England to protect ourselves against her—which is intelligible perhaps—but we are not allowed by England to protect ourselves against foreign countries and that, Sir, I maintain, is neither intelligible nor fair.

THE ALTERNATIVE.

Therefore, it is, we want fiscal autonomy, as I have said. But we may as well recognise fully and frankly that we shall not get it for the mere asking, and that the grant of it will be perhaps, for years, outside the realm of practical politics. In the absence of complete freedom of action in the settlement of our tariff, a protective tariff is equally unattainable. An alternative scheme is, however, available, which might be more acceptable to England ; namely, a system of preferential tariffs as provided in the resolution.

"Sir, the British Empire is indebted to Mr. Chamberlain for this new gospel of inter-Empire preferential tariffs. The idea may not be absolutely original, in view of the fact that the German Zollverein, or customs union among the different units of the German Empire, was formed so far back as 1834; but for the British Empire it is entirely new. Since 1902, when the Colonial Prime Ministers at their Conference in England adopted a resolution in favour of Preferential Tariffs, English economic opinion has undergone a great change; and, notwithstanding the recent temporary setback in the movement due to the exigencies of party politics, Tariff Reformers are a power in England. The idea has caught on. It is bound to develop in England, flanked by a protectionist Europe on one side and a protectionist United States on the other. India has so far not been admitted, so to speak, to the confederacy, but in any rational scheme of preference, she cannot be ignored. It behoves us now to claim our legitimate place. In this matter at least, I hope, ours will not be a cry in the wilderness.

INDIA AND PREFERENCE.

"Sir, the Government have gone fully into this question of preferential tarriffs in their relations to India before this. In their published despatch, to the Secretary of State, of 22nd October 1903, they subjected it to careful analysis, and in their considered opinion, I must admit, India could not expect very material advantages in the Imperial market by any measure which appears to be within the range of discussion. The foundation of this conclusion was the absence of proper data, as will appear from the following observation in paragraph 15 of the despatch.

"'We cannot feel confident that the conditions and requirements of foreign industries have yet been ascertained with the precision and fullness necessary to make them a sufficiently broad and stable basis on which to rest a fiscal policy of very problematic value to India, whilst the consequences of failure might result in irreparable disaster.'

"At the same time, Sir Edward Law, after an elaborate examination of the conditions of our sea-borne trade, in his minute, held :

"'I feel sufficiently confident that with the great majority of the countries with which we trade, and as regards the very great bulk of our exports of raw material, we are not only in a safe position, but we could even afford, in certain instances, ourselves to assume the aggressive, by going so far as to impose duties on the exportation of produce they require for their industries.'

"And further:

"'In my opinion, it might be difficult to show that a preferential trade would prove directly prejudicial to Indian interests.'

"In my humble opinion, an analysis of the subsequent history of our sea-borne trade will only confirm this last conclusion. The last ten years have brought into greater relief the circumstances noted by Sir Edward Law: 'The position of India is, more to-day than ever before, one of considerable defensive strength.' In explaining this statement, I will not weary the Council with many figures. In 1910-11, for which we have complete statistics, our imports were valued at 129-1-3 crores, of which 40 crores came from foreign countries. In 1906-7 the foreign imports amounted only to under 28 crores ; so that in five years there was an increase of 45 per cent. Our exports in 1910-11 were nearly 206 crores of which over 118 crores went to foreign countries. At first sight these figures would seem to show that our position in waging a tariff war with foreign countries would be weak. We could only tax 40 crores of their goods, while they could retaliate on 118 crores of ours. But our exports are of a totally different kind to theirs. Much the greater part of our exports consists of raw materials of all kinds which the foreigner requires for his manufacturing industries and dare not tax too heavily lest he should damage those industries. Not only so but as regards some of our exports, jute for instance, India is practically the monopolist; and the foreigner, if he wants these goods, must buy from us. As regards the rest, the cheapness of Indian produce gives us an advantage in any market and makes it difficult for any other country that produces the same materials, to compete with us. Consequently, it is only a minor part of our exports that are taxable in any tariff.

CHANCE OF RETALIATION.

On the other hand, the bulk of foreign imports consist of manufactured goods, which we could tax without loss to ourselves, and in some cases, when we produce the same goods, with actual benefit to our industries. The chances of retaliation on the part of foreign countries are remote, for it would hurt them more than it would us. I submit that Governments has been somewhat unnecessarily nervous in this matter. A more detailed examination of statistics will but strengthen my argument. Let us briefly investigate our position in relation to some of the chief foreign countries concerned. China must be left out of account. Customs duties have been settled by treaty with that country till at least 1922. But take Austria-Hungary. All our exports—consisting of raw cotton, rice, raw hides and skins, raw jute and seeds—except rice, are duty free, because they are required for local industries; whereas, our imports consist of manufactures, the most important being sugar, glassware, apparel, cotton goods and hardware. Except wheat, in which there is competition, our exports to Belgium are 'untaxable.' Raw cotton, rice, raw jute, myrobalams, hemp, are exports which Belgium will find it difficult to do without. But without much inconvenience to herself, India could tax heavily Belgian cotton goods and glassware, and even Belgian steel and iron. Preference shown to the United Kingdom and the Colonies in this matter of steel and iron will benefit them considerably, and might ultimately create a diversion of the trade in their favour.

HER FOREIGN TRADE.

"France levies an import duty of 97 per cent. upon Indian coffee and a duty of 46 per cent. upon Indian wheat. This duty cannot be enhanced without fatal effects upon the semolina industry of Marseilles, for which Indian wheat is alone suited. The heavy duty upon coffee has not prevented so far the normal growth of our export trade in that commodity. In 1902-03 the value of coffee exported to France was something over £200,000, and on the average of the last seven years it is £301,000. Seeds, raw jute and raw cotton, which account, on the average, for £5,852,000 of the Indian exports to that country, are from their nature, untaxable. Besides, oilseeds are wanted for the oil industry of Marseilles. French retaliation is not therefore a serious factor in the question of preferential tariffs.

"The most important Indian export to Holland is rice (an average of £1,024,000 a year), but it has all the advantages of a raw material. On the European Continent rice is not wanted for edible purposes (except in the Balkan Peninsula), and is imported for breweries. Germany, apart from Great Britain, is India's chief customer and the same advantages mentioned in the case of other countries assure to Indian exports a ready market there. So many German industries depend upon the Indian supply of raw material, that a violently aggressive attitude towards India, on her part, is practically impossible. Germany is anxious for the development of her industries, and the anxiety is reflected in her tariff. Any serious disturbance of that tariff is unthinkable.

"Our imports from Italy are not of serious importance, but heavy import duties on Italian marble, cotton goods and silk goods could be imposed without fear of our expulsion by retaliation from the Italian market; for, our exports consist of raw cotton, raw hides, raw jute and seeds. An import duty of 7 per cent. is now imposed upon the raw cotton without much injurious effect, the average of the last seven years being £1,986,000. A heavier duty will only curtail her own supply of raw material.

"The United States of America purchase on the average £2,243,000 of our raw hides and skins, £1,336,900 of raw jute, £3,859,000 of jute goods, £233,000 of tanned hides and skins, £247,000 of seeds and £809,000 of lac. There is a 20 per cent. duty upon tanned skins. The heavy taxation of jute goods and tanned hides could be affectively checked by the imposition of a heavy export duty upon raw jute and hides, and the consequential stoppage of the supply.

"Japan imports from India, duty free, raw cotton (£6,191,000), rice (£730,000), jute goods (£114,000), tanned hides (£53,00) and manures (£56,000). She would suffer from the imposition of heavy customs duties upon these as the raw materials, except rice, which are wanted for her industries ; whilst we could tax her silk goods, cotton goods, matches and apparel with great advantage,

ADVANTAGES TO BE GAINED.

"These facts, Sir, show conclusively that India has nothing to fear from retaliation, if she should put a protective or heavy tariff on foreign imports ; she is strong enough to wage a tariff war with well nigh anybody. But it may be asked, 'even if this be true, what has India to gain by a scheme of Imperial preference ? Her exports to the United Kingdom, for instance, are much smaller than her imports thence ; she will have to give a preference in a great many things, and receive a preference in a very few.' Sir, I admit the premises, but I deny the conclusion. It is true that we ask for very little favourable terms for our cotton goods, our sugar, our tea, tobacco and coffee; and it is true that we can give a great deal. But I maintain, that this is not a question to be treated in the spirit of a petty huckster lamenting over a one-sided bargain. There are other advantages to be reaped from Imperial Preference, of which I need but mention one as an instance, the solidarity of the Empire. And I also maintain that our position is 'not' a weak one. If we ask but a little and are able to give much in return, it should make it all the easier for the other parties in the bargain to accord us better treatment. A Customs union with the Colonies would gradually secure for us, there, a better and more dignified position than we now have. Besides, what may seem little to other people, may mean to us a great deal.

"As for the results, I can foresee none to make us pause. There will be no inconvenience to the poorer consuming classes. The conveniences of life which we so largely import will be as easily accessible to all as now; more will come from countries with which we are so closely connected, and that is all. They will have in that case to see and wish for our greater prosperity in return. There will be no danger of diminution in India's favourable balance of trade, so vital to a debtor country; for, her total volume of exports will not be affected to any extent, and a mere diversion of them from foreign ecuntries to the Empire cannot damage Indian interests. But for complete success, we want fiscal autonomy in this scheme also.

FEDERATED EMPIRE.

"It is superfluous to add, Sir, that a scheme of preferential tariffs with the United Kingdom and the Colonies pre-supposes the introduction in India of a tariff on the imports of these countries, coupled with a heavier tariff on the goods of foreign countries, which latter tariff may or may not be protective in character, so long as it is heavier. The basic idea is of course protection, but the system differs from a pure protective tariff in that the units of the Empire act in concert to obtain protection against the rest of the world. Individual national existence is subordinate to corporate existence, and will lead in time to a great federated Empire. India, Sir, desires to move in the matter of trade with other units of the Empire and to be linked up in that great federation.

"Sir, it is possible to detect flaws in my general scheme of preference. Such a scheme is so complicated, so vast, that nothing else is possible. But let us not lose sight of the wood from the trees. Moreover, we must have some such scheme when deficits drive us to, and the financial needs of Government force it on our serious consideration. Additional taxation, in all human probability, is inevitable. Here is a direction in which money can be raised in sufficient quantity, and a method which will not only be productive of revenue but stimulating to Industry. Government cannot sit quietly in view of the danger to their resources. A policy of "laissez faire" is ineffective; action, and determined action is necessary. My position is simply this : The best way out of our difficulty is the adoption of a protective tariff, and failing that, of a system of preferential tariffs with the rest of the Empire. If sufficient fiscal freedom for these purposes is refused us, I claim liberty at all events to put on such duties on foreign imports as will give us the revenue we need now, which at a later date can be worked into a scheme of preferential tariffs, if the chance arises. One or other of these courses we must follow if we are to remain financially solvent. And I advocate the second, as both practicable, beneficial, and expedient. Sir, I commend this resolution to the hon. members for acceptance."

(See Supplement.)

MILITARY MATTERS.

(Continued from page 6.)

has recently been made that aeroplanes might do good work in connection with the Red Cross. A trial was made during the last French Manœuvres on a small scale, with generally satisfactory results, so far as it went. The idea was that the aeroplane would scout for the Director of Medical Services, so that he might know in which direction and area the fighting had been most severe and the casualties most numerous, and thus be in a position to reinforce if necessary the medical units in that area, using the aeroplane as the quickest and surest means of conveying the reinforcements. At present the Geneva Convention does not recognise the aeroplane, and it could not therefore be accorded the protection of the Red Cross, and it is extremely doubtful whether an alteration of the rules in this direction would find favour or acceptance. Information is too valuable to admit of the neutralization or protection of so powerful a news collecting agency as the aeroplane. In the search for casualties, it is impossible that things should escape notice, and contrary to human nature that if observed they should not be reported. The Red Cross is respected, so long as the rules are respected. If misuse of the Red Cross were suspected it would not be long before the offenders found the respect for the symbol decreasing, and the results would be worse than any gain by the introduction of the aeroplane as an adjunct of the ambulance corps. Hospital airships working on the Lines of Communication to empty field hospitals would not be open to the same objections, and might, in certain circumstances be a great advantage, but, whatever may happen a few years hence, the airship at present is hardly sufficiently advanced to be adopted for thepurpose.

MILITARY TRAINING.

The agitation at Cambridge in favour of military training being made essential to a degree may, or may not have a far-reaching effect, but at the present moment it is chiefly interesting as showing the increased interest taken in national defence in a quarter where militarism in any form would be best expected. The idea, that, if the example be set by the classes which mostly supply the undergraduates to our Universities, it will be followed all the way down through all the various grades of schools, is unlikely to be realized. The Board schools, and those who administer them, are the worst offenders against patriotic upbringing, and the keenest antimilitarists, and no amount of example will induce them to change any more than the example of the great Public Schools hastened to popularize with parents of the working classes the disciplinary use of the cane for their offspring. The so-called objection of the British nation to any form of compulsory service is very much overstated. It doubtless exists, but not to the extent, that politicians are fond of stating that it does. It is by no means universal. It would be much more exact to say that the Britisher dislikes unfair service. His argument is that he sees no reason why he should give up time from his work or play, unless Brown, Jones, and Robinson do so also. If they all had to do it, his objections would vanish. If politicians and the few who aspire to be statesmen would devote as much time to telling their audiences that there is nothing contrary to British history of the spirit of the British nation in universal service for home defence as they now do to teaching the reverse, they would be nearer the truth, and be doing good instead of harm. However, that is another story. The development of the Cambridge appeal will be watched with interest whatever the result may be. It is avowedly a middle course, a sort of compromise, so it is as well not to accept too much from it.

BELGIUM.

Military news from Belgium, does not look as if the Belgians have any intention of allowing their frontier to be violated, if they can keep it. The Belgian army is being raised to a total of 340,000, viz., 150,000 for the field army, 130,000 for garrisons, and 60,000 for first reserve and auxiliary services. An artillery camp is also being formed at Malchamps, a very commanding position. The Belgian Premier has announced that with large military forces massed on the South and East Belgians must be in a position to make the integrity of their frontier respected. This is all very well, and high-toned, as they say in America, but it will not bear inspection in the light of what Germany can put into the field. Such a force might delay the advance, but not seriously, and at an enormous cost in bloodshed. With another 100,000 men with the field army, things would be very different. At the same time the French are considering the fortification of their Belgian frontier, a difficult and expensive line to fortify being devoid of natural positions. On the other hand from the French fortress of Givet northwards, the Belgian defensive front runs along the Meuse by Namur and Liege to Antwerp—Belgium has the forts and strong positions, but insufficient men, France has the men, but lacks the forts and positions. The conclusion is obvious. An alliance would mean much to Belgium, and be not without advantage to France, and make for peace in Europe.

NAVAL AFFAIRS.

If the forecast of the navy estimates published this week is correct, those who were counting on the keels of six battleships being laid down this year will be disappointed. Mr. Churchill has only provided for five besides the Malaya, and the three Canadian ships, when the talking is finished. No account apparently has been taken of the large increases to their navies projected by the two Mediterranean partners in the Triple Alliance. As no keels have been laid, it was doubtless politic to take no notice of what so far was only a paper transaction. It is, however, probable that the First Lord's speech on introducing the estimates will contain some reference to the action proposed, should the announced intentions take material shape. The altered conditions to which he referred as possible last year, seem to be materializing rapidly, and, though he is quite right not to anticipate events, he can hardly avoid translating his words into action, when the time comes. The double hinged squadron at Gibraltar, has been shown to be inadequate to fulfil the role allotted to it, and it remains now to be seen to what extent we shall have to go to maintain our status in Mediterranean. The terms upon which the Admiralty hope to supply the shortage of officers from the Mercantile Marine are published. They are practically the same as on the last occasion, providing for a Supplementary List, and limiting promotion to the rank of commander and that only in the exceptional cases. It is evidently a temporary expedient, intended to tide over a comparatively short period until othe changes have had time to have their full effect. It is doubtful, if the effect will be to get the best men, but it is certain to get the numbers required as a temporary measure. It is also likely to reproduce the less satisfactory experiences of the former occasion.

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NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

KAISER AS LANDLORD.

The following news later than the mail appears in the Australian papers:—

Berlin, Feb. 23.

Recently Herr Sohst, one of the tenants on the Kaiser's estate at Cadinen, received notice to quit in consequence of his refusal to carry out rebuilding operations which would have involved a heavy expenditure, and which were outside the terms of his lease. The latter has still five years to run. At a meeting of the German Agricultural Council subsequently the Kaiser declared that he had evicted Sohst because the latter was no good, and because he was not progressive in agriculture. The local Agricultural Society then passed a resolution asserting that Sohst was a man of high character, and that he possessed expert knowledge of agriculture. Sohst appealed to the Court at Elbing against the Kaiser's decree, and to-day that tribunal declared that His Majesty's action was illegal and that Sohst's lease must stand. In connection with this incident, the Kaiser claimed that he was the first to introduce at Cadinen Petkin's rye, which the farmers subsequently bought for seed purposes. Authorities state, however, that this rye was grown in the district for 20 years before the Kaiser became interested in it, and that no one purchased it for seed purposes. Other flamboyant utterances by the Kaiser, respecting the quality of his cows and his cream, are also ridiculed. The newspapers do not defend the Kaiser's utterances, but they suggest that His Majesty has been misinformed.

SOUTH AFRICAN NATIVES.

Capetown, March, 1.

In the Union House of Assembly yesterday Mr. J. W. Sauer, Minister for Agriculture, announced that the Government would introduce a Bill forbidding natives to sell or to buy land pending the report of a Commission appointed to advise with regard to the purchase or the lease of land and to suggest the areas within which only natives or Europeans should land. In the meantime, he said, the Government would take power to expropriate land in the interest of either Europeans or natives. The Prime Minister (Mr. Botha) urged the House of Assembly to ask the Imperial Government to allow all the South African protectorates to come under the Union. If this course were adopted, self-government on the lines of that existing in the Transkei district of Cape Colony could be granted to the natives in the large areas.

THE AMERICAN MONEY TRUST.

Washington, Mar. 1.

The commission that has been inquiring into financial affairs in the United States declares that a money trust, with Pierpont Morgan, Kuen, Loeb, the first National Bank, and the National City Bank as its chief agents, is in existence. The commission recommend that the use of the post office for stock exchange purposes should be prohibited, and that more stringent rules for the conduct of the National banks should be introduced.

NEWSPAPER OFFICE STORMED.

New York, Mar. 1.

Six thousand garment-workers on strike yesterday stormed the office of the Jewish newspaper "Forward" beeause that journal had advocated the acceptance of a settlement of the strike without the recognition of the Garment Worker's Union.

BETTING ON FOOTBALL MATCHES.

London, Feb. 28.

At Edinburgh to-day William Biolittle, representative of English book-makers resident in Switzerland, was fined £100 for having conducted betting operations on football matches by means of coupons. The police found 3,000 betting letters on the premises occupied by Biolittle.

QUEER SUICIDE.

Berlin, Feb. 28.

A girl nine years of age, committed suicide by drowning herself in the Eisenakh river to-day, because she feared to meet her father who had just been released from goal after having served a term of imprisonment for having ill-treated his family.

"INSURANCE QUALITY."

London, March 1.

The National Insurance Commissioners have appointed a committee to inquire into the quality of the drugs supplied to insured persons. This action has been taken because the fact that the trade circulars are quoting special prices for "insurance quality" suggests that inferior articles are being supplied.

GIPSY QUEEN'S FUNERAL.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 28.

To-day almost all the residents of St. Petersburg attended the funeral of Madame Valtzeire, Queen of the Gipsy Singers, and a great interpreter of popular sentiment. Many persons planted tufts of grass on the graveside as mementos.

ANGLICAN SECESSION TO ROME.

London, Mar. 1.

Sixty-four of the monks in the Anglican Benedictine Monastery at Caldy Isle have joined the Church of Rome. Dr. Gore, Bishop of Oxford, insisted upon the brotherhood eliminating from its breviary and missal the doctrines of the immaculate conception and the corporal assumption of the Blessed Virgin. He also demanded that the brotherhood should discontinue the exposition of the Sacrament.

IN BRIEF.

Vancouver, March 1.

On the night of Mar. 2, the Omara Hotel was destroyed by fire, and 23 persons were burned to death. Only 12 persons escaped from the building.

Paris, March 2.

An International Lawn Tennis Board has been formed, and it was unanimously decided to concede Australasia equal voting power to the greatest nations.

London, March 1.

The first batch of Boy Scout emigrants for Victoria left England yesterday by the s.s. Marathon.

St. Petersburg, March 2.

A telegram from Helsingfors states that 150 fishermen are adrift on an icefloe, and that a vessel has been despatched to rescue them.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE HIGH COURT.

BOMBAY NEWSPAPER LIBEL.

APPEAL TO PRIVY COUNCIL DISALLOWED.

The last of the Newspaper Libel case, otherwise known as the "Sukhia case," was heard in the High Court, yesterday, when Sir Basil Scott, Chief Justice, and Sir Narayen Chandavarkar, refused Mr. Piroze Ratnagar and Messrs. Murzban, proprietor, editor and publisher of the "Jam-e-Jamshed," an Anglo-Gujarati daily paper, leave to appeal against the order to pay a fine of Rs. 200, for having published defamatory articles against Dr. Sukhia of Bombay.

The case was heard by Mr. Justice Beaman, who held that the articles complained of were libellous; and taking the respective facts into consideration, his Lordship imposed a fine of only Re. 1 on the appellants, Against that judgment, Dr. Sukhia appealed, when the Chief Justice and Sir Narayen Chandavarkar increased the fine to Rs. 200.

Against the above decision, in turn, a rule was prayed for, for allowing the petitioners to appeal before the Privy Council.

Mr. J. D. Inveriarity, who appeared for Dr. Sukhia, stated that the appellants should prove that it was a fit case for appeal to the Privy Council.

Mr. Jehangir D. Davar, barrister-at-law, who appeared for the appellants, argued that it was an important case, as it concerned the second and third defendants, who were conducting a paper that exerted a wide influence amongst the Parsis; and the numerous contributors to its columns would construe their Lordships' judgment in such a way that they would cease to take any interest in the paper. Their grounds of appeal involved the question of privilege. It would be seriously asked how far a newspaper was privileged to discuss important questions of interest to particular communities. Their Lordships had remarked that the articles were of interest to other communities besides the Parsis. As to that, Mr. Davar would say that in India it was not possible to have a paper that exclusively served the interests, and catered to the tastes of a particular community. In England, conditions were different. There, papers existed that confined themselves to matters relating only to the section by whom they were intended to be read. A paper like the "Jam-e-Jamshed" had a larger sphere of work and influence, and it was read by Hindus and Mahomedans, as well as Parsis. In the circumstances, on the ground of privilege more than anything else, he prayed that the rule be granted.

Their Lordships discharged the rule.

APPLICATIONS FOR AWARDS.

An application was made before the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman, by Mr. Rangnekar, who prayed for a decree in terms of an award made by Mr. Wadia, barrister-at-law, for Rs. 2,571, in the case in which Motilal Rangildas sued Cursondas Lakhimdas for the amount, being the price of 248 bags of sugar, which the latter had purchased. Mr. Rangnekar said that Rs. 2,000 had already been paid, and asked that the attachment, already made on the goods of the defendant, should continue until Rs 571, the balance, should be paid.

His Lordship granted the application.

A similar application was made in another case in which the firm of Jarup Kashir sued Mohomed Cassum Patel. The application was made by Mr. Munsiff on the terms of the award of Mr. Mirza, barrister-at-law.

This application was also granted.

POLICE COURTS.

ROBBING A MAGISTRATE.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalwad, Third Presidency Magistrate, an old offender named Usuf Mamad was charged by Sub-Inspector Nagampalli, with attempting to steal a purse containing Rs. 6 from the pocket of Mr. Syedalli Hassan Syed Hyderalli, a Magistrate in the Nizam's service.

It appeared that on the 15th inst., while the complainant was travelling in a tram at Pydhonie, the accused, who was sitting by his side, was noticed taking the purse out of the Magistrate's pocket. He was immediately handed over to the police.

The prisoner, who had several previous convictions, was sentenced to 14 months' imprisonment, of which six weeks were to be spent in solitary confinement.

EX-POLICE OFFICER.

Yesterday afternoon, Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalwad, Third Presidency Magistrate, delivered judgment in the case in which Inspector DeBurg chargedCharles Hamilton, formerly an officer in the Police, with theft, as a servant, in respect of articles of the value of Rs. 342. The accused was in the employ of the Bombay Electric Co. as a storekeeper. On the 31st January last he sold 240 insulators of the value stated to Messrs. B. Chunilal and Co., Elphinstone-circle, without entering the transaction in the books of the firm. The articles were missed on the 3rd February and stock was immediately taken, in order to verify the loss. The matter was then reported to the police. The evidence taken in the case has already been reported.

The accused, who appeared to have had two previous convictions, was sentenced to 9 months' rigorous imprisonment.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Returns of cases of plague in Bombay city reported from 6 a.m. on the 16th March to 6 a.m. on the 17th March :—

	Attacks	Deaths.
Total... ...	18	13
Total mortality for to-day from all causes		98

ADVICE TO MOTHERS : Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button." It is the best remedy to use for the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

MARCH 18.

Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar.

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

74-12—272-11—Mulla and M Burjorjee Ruttonjee Bomanjee vs Bhagwandas Pareshram Tyabji D and Co.

4-12, 668-11—Jamsetji R. and D. S. Amerchand and Co. vs Ramdas Vithaldas, Edgelow G W and Co.

77-12, 690-12—Wadia G and Co N. P. A. Wadia vs Eleonom N.P. A. Wadia Crawford B. and W.

59-12 134-12—Mulla and M Bawa Mirja Pir Mirja vs Pir Abdul Kadar Pir Dada Mirja and another Payne and Co.

Before the Hon. Sir Dinshaw D. Davur.

Short Causes.

469-12—Malvi Gafforbhai vs Gaffor Kassumbai Subnis and G.

977-12—Motichand Maganlal Dadichand vs Amirchand Khimchand Ardershir.

1074-12—Surajmal Rai Badri Das Bahadur and Sons vs Sulemanji Sukmanji.

1143-12—Surajmal Rai Badridad Bahadur and Sons Mahomedally Amiji.

1334-12—Jamsetji Sakarchandt Amthalal vs Mohanlal Khusulchand.

128-13—Nanecklal Kanji Dharamsey vs Harivalubh Bahardas Bhai K and G.

134-13—Tyabji Rai Bahadur Shir Krishondai Naviandas vs Nandlal Baldeo-Prasad and others.

141-13—Hiralal Narmadashanker and Dayal vs Jiwaji Ismailji,

142-13—Little Ranchordas Dharsey vs Vithaldas Gokuldas.

150-13—Shamrao Bhawram Makondji vs Makund D Bhoir D J Mantri.

153-13—Bickneel M R and Co Bhagwandas Parashram vs Shevdyal Trikharom

157-13—Patell and Co Neybji Vallabhdas vs Maharaja Shri Gopal Lalji D J Mantai.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Commercial Cause.

1351-12—Capt and V. Chimanram Motilal vs Haji Ahmed bin Haji Mansur Motichand and D.

Long Causes.

605-22461-12—Crawford B and W The Municipal Corporation for the City of Bombay vs Sir Adamji Peerbhoy Edg G W and Co.

1005-12—D J Mantri D K Shakua vs The Bombay Dying and Mfg Co Ltd Craigie B and C Vatcha and Co.

609-12—Dik and P Indermall Kundunmall vs N R Shroff Mulji K and T.

1029-12—Unwalla and P Gokuldas Dhunji vs Ramchordas Nanji.

1078-12—Bick M and Co The Bombay Merchants Bank D vs Sarabhai Dayabhai Seth Edg E W and Co.

1134-Unwalla and P Valibai vs Gokaldas Karsandas Madh K and C.

114-13—Payne and Co, Abdulla Haji Mowji and Co vs Sha Vanmali Jetha, Jam R and D.

550-11—Matu J and M. Chamanlal Karamchand vs Popat Amarchand, a firm Sham M and H.

310-11—Madh K and C, The Advocate General of Bombay vs Bhavanji Vardhaman, Cap and N.

869-11—Bicknell M R and Co. Indursing Jasraj and others vs Gopi Ganesh B and others, Wadia G and W.

776-12—Vachha and Co, R. D. Sethna vs Motibai alias Gokibai, Madhowji K and C.

1245-12—Mulji K and T Nana Yesso Padval vs Sitabhai Dusturs and Co.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

1-13—Payne and Co Andrew Yule and Co. a firm Ardeshir Bomonji Dubash and others Pestonji R K and Co.

For further directions and costs on Commissioner's Report.

824-10—Wadia and Co Narsey Madan vs Govind Jivan, Mulji Kb and T.

Long Causes.

39-12—Payne and Co R D Sethna Velji Devji Ardeshir H D and Co.

1085-12—Edg G W and Co. Narrandas Topan up R D Sethna Payne and Co.

676-12—Subnis and G Ashabai vs Messrs Mulji and Khambatta Mulji K. and T. Chitnavis M and K.

1190-12—Hiralal and Co Hari Bhan Lupne Motabhai Dhanjishaw Darukhanawalla Pestonji R K and Co.

887-12—In person (a pauper) Ranchhod Ajubhai and another vs Messrs Mitchell and Co. a firm and others Pestonji R K and Co Edgelow G W and Co.

1353-12—Mulji K and Th Bai Nandagavri widow vs Mahomed Hoosein Tharia Topan and another Captain and V Manecklal and T.

1305-12—Captain and V Mahomed Husein Tharia Topan vs Bai Nandagavri widow Mulji K and Th.

895-12—Bhaishanker K and G The Lakhmidas Khimji Spg and Wg Co. Ltd vs Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal Biknell M R and Co.

242-12—Mulla and M Poohoomal Bros. a firm vs Popatlal Morardas Jariwalla and another Jamsetji R and D.

184-12—Mulla and M The same vs Kaliandas Vithaldas Kapadia and another Jamsetji R and D.

774-11—Little and Co Hooseinbhoy Abdul Kadar Vasc vs Shaik Adam Hooseinally Vasi and another Edgelow G and Co.

375-12—Captain and V Ebrahim Saheb Haji Pachwoodin Dhine vs Vazeer Begum widow Craw B and Co.

801-12—Shroff D and D. The Bombay Banking Co Ld vs Krishnarao Gopalrao Bhayasaheb Gaikwad, Subnis and G.

479-12—Ragh B and N. The Advocate General of Bombay vs Buldeo Ruderam and others, Tyabji D and Co. Ragh N and Co, and Hiralal and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V.D.

Bombay, 18th March, 1913

207. Parades.—Parades will be held at Head-quarters, Council Road, on Monday, Wednesdays and Fridays at 6 p.m. for all those members who have not completed 2 parades.

208. Cadets Competition. It is notified for information that the Final Competition (Cadets) will take place on the Maidan behind the Indo British Institution at 4.30 p.m. on Wednesday, the 19th instant.

209. Prize Distribution.—The annual Prize Distribution will be held in the Town Hall on Friday the 28th instant at 9.15 p.m. S. C.

The Prize Distribution will be followed by a dance. Admission will be by invitation only except, as regards members of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles who attend in uniform. Invitations for friends can be obtained by members on application at Head-quarters.

Dress—Officers, Mess Dress, white N. C. Officers and Volunteers, Mess Dress or Uniform with cape.

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, Capt.

Offg. Adjutant, B. V. R.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

Although many authorities upon dress advance the theory that changes in the modes are progressive rather than sudden this year, a Lady correspondent writes from London and that, consequently, nothing sensational or original need be expected to make an appearance during the next few weeks, women who are already intent upon the selection of spring costumes cannot afford to ignore the undoubted claims of the new crepon and brocaded fabrics that will make the dividing line between dress worn yesterday and that which will be first in favour during the coming season. Another ultra-important point not to be overlooked is the growing popularity for coats which are made of a totally different material to the skirts with which they are destined to be worn—a touch that imparts a very chic and novel note to the smartest spring suits. First in favour for these new coats is the charming and, by no means, expensive, brocaded or embossed ratine, that shows an attractive rough surface. Already this fabric promises to be quite the most popular of all the new woollen goods that have made their appearance; for, while a coat of this fabric looks very dressy when worn over a ribbed or a smooth satin-like cloth of the same hue or even a contrasting colour, it does not belong to those ultra-extravagant fabrics that are absolutely useless for wear on any, save the smartest occasions. Indeed, for an all-round utility suit that has to do duty on many occasions, nothing will be found more up-to-date, both for matrons and debutantes' wear.

The influence of crepon and crepe, indeed, will be the outstanding feature of dress during the early spring and summer seasons. This is good news for those who can remember how exceedingly practical, becoming, and adaptable, for all occasions this fabric proved during the time—some fifteen years ago—when it ruled the world of dress, and it is gratifying to learn how enthusiastically crepon is being taken up by the leading dress-designers, who are using it for making every conceivable type of garment from teagowns to those smart little "ready-to-wear" frocks which have made so much difference to the wardrobe of the woman who has to manage on limited means. Perhaps the most practical use for this delightful fabric that can be washed over and over again—and which never requires to be ironed—is for the fashioning of those dainty little blouses which although simply made, are so much more elegant for every day wear than the ordinary sports-shirts. They come as a very welcome change from the usual ninon blouse, while they are far cheaper than the fine, hand-embroidered, lingerie type which have been popular for so long. Particularly effective are some fine, white crepon blouses with dainty turned-down collars in varied colouring, which is repeated in a narrow embroidered panel that adorns the front.

There are few details in the feminine "pensemble" which are more indicative of individuality than the character of the ornaments which a woman will display in her hair. By the deductive mind there is much to be inferred from the coiffure which is adorned either by too many ornaments or by none at all; by that proudly ornamented by the sequin bandeau, the imitation osprey, the wisp of tulle, or the multiplicity of tortoiseshell combs. In the matter of coiffures, discretion is, as usual, by far the better part of valour. Like the dress that is too much betrimmed, the coiffure, that is overdone too often, seeks to hide either hairdressing that is inexpert or tresses that are insufficiently tended. The first essential of every well-groomed woman should be locks that testify by their burnished brilliance to regular and patient brushing and constant use of a cleansing lotion. With hair of this character taken as a working basis, the ornament placed in it must have the merit of being both exquisite of its kind and sympathetic to the individuality of its wearer, for a hair ornament is a luxury, not a necessity, and its only "raison d'etre," is a certain subtlety displayed in its choice. Once selected, it must reign alone; the Empire comb must banish the pins of tinted horn, and the diamante bandeau must refuse to consort with the knot of flowers. True, the osprey may be clasped by a diamond brooch but, then, an osprey calls aloud for some manner of clip or pin, so what more appropriate than to secure it with jewels that match the other ornaments worn? The discreet band of black velvet, shaped like a new moon and possibly fastened at one side by means of an ornament with beaded fringes, is a safe type of coiffure ornament for the majority of faces, and one that is much affected to-day by young and old alike. It is just a little more "important" than the single row of paste which shares with it just now the bias of popular favour. Each demands equally that the shape of the head shall not be obscured by the too elaborate ministrations of an assiduous hairdresser, and both call for a certain simplicity of style and a classic reticence. There are evidences of the return to favour of the Empire curl, which is to be allowed to recline gracefully on one bare shoulder in the manner affected by the Empress Eugenie. It should suit well with the cross-over bodices and panier skirts of to-day, and its advent from the æsthetic point of view should be accorded a hearty welcome.

It is unlikely that the revival of "The School-mistress", says another correspondent, will encourage dress-makers, or their clients, to attempt a revival of the fashions of a quarter of a century ago. For just as Mr. Pinero's "Trelawney of the Wells" illustrated for us the charm which was, in very truth, compatible with the crinoline (did Miss Irene Vanburgh ever look more attractive than she did in that flounced skirt of rose-coloured silk hung over as wide a crinoline as ever was worn?), so does "The School-mistress" exemplify the entire absence of charm in dresses which display the tightly fitting bodice, the small waist, and the "bustle." Nor, to women of to-day who appreciate the beauty to be derived from an artistic appreciation of line, even in modern dress, is there any particular attraction in the stereotyped treatment of draperies which took the form of the polonaise, and are seen in the black poplin dress worn by Miss Winifred Emery and the blue cashmere plush worn by Miss Hilda Trevelyan. And though the essentials which characterise the fashions of any particular period must not be studied in the deresses worn in the schoolroom, yet even here comparison is interesting. And undoubtedly the modern girl who is not yet "out" may congratulate herself that more becoming frocks are provided for her than those worn by Dinah and her sentimental companions some twenty-five years ago. The long cumbrous train which is an important feature of Miss Trevelyan's dress in the second act, is another characteristic detail deserving of notice. And, in spite of the absurdity of many a train worn to-day, everyone must give preference to the latter in that it at least affords possibilities for the picturesque and is light and easy to wear. Therefore, taking one thing with another, it is not only unlikely, but it is devoutly to be hoped that no one languishing for change will endeavour to revive the modes of a quarter of a century ago.

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There is *nothing* (except human milk) which will nourish him so much—which he will digest so easily—which will make him thrive and grow so perfectly.

As "*The Indian Medical Gazette*" says: "Albulactin comes to make infant feeding a thing of easy management, since its addition to animal milk makes the latter so much like human milk. We are perfectly satisfied that the manufacturers have not overstated the merits of the preparation."

Master Foulsham.

Mr. Frank Foulsham, the well-known Photographer, writes:—"I am sending you a photograph of my little son, aged seven-and-a-half months, who has been fed from birth on Albulactin and cow's milk. He weighs twenty-one pounds, and is all bone and muscle. My wife and I have the greatest faith in Albulactin, which has been the making of our boy. He has never had any digestive trouble, and has always been smiling and happy."

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ALMOST IDENTICAL WITH HUMAN MILK
It is therefore the natural and scientific solution of the problem of infant feeding

Famous Mothers use it!

Lady Hardinge (wife of the British Minister to Belgium) writes:—"My nurse used Albulactin, and it was *most* successful."

Lady Stamer (Bolton House, Salop) writes:—"I have found Albulactin very satisfactory."

The Hon. Mrs. Tollemache (Ipswich) states:—"Baby is doing very well on Albulactin."

The Hon. Mrs. Etches (Russel House, North Wales) writes: "My baby is thriving upon Albulactin, and I cannot speak too highly in its favour."

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A Natural Remedy

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Science has taught us wisdom. The evil spirits exist still. We call them "Disease Germs," and they also must be cast out. Once lodged in the stomach or intestines, fever with its hallucinations, or biliousness with its aches and pains, is the result.

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CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

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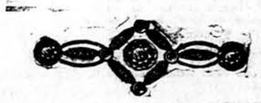
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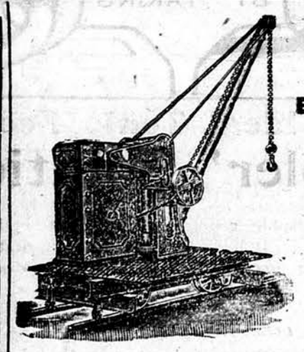
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